MORNING EDITION

Japan Times & Advertiser

Incorporating
The JAPAN CHRONICLE and The JAPAN MAIL

MORNING EDITION

No. 15,454 (THE 17th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, SUNDAY, APRIL 12, 1942 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

CORREGIDOR FORT POUNDED

Maeda Named Supreme Commander of North Borneo Area

EMPIRE'S FUNDAMENTAL POLICY TO DEVELOP SOUTHERN REGION EXPLAINED BY WAR MINISTRY

Efforts to Be Made To Stop Resources Going to Enemy

SELF-SUFFICIENCY AIM

Axis Nationals Now Resident There Are Asked to Cooperate

EAST ASIA WAR FOR ASIANS

It is of vital importance for Japan's future development that the resources in the Southern Regions under her occupation should be fully developed and important materials be obtained from these territories stated Lieutenant-Colonel Tsukasa Kato, Chief of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Office, in course of explaining at considerable length the policy being pursued by the Japanese authorities toward the southsea area. He said:

"The administration of affairs of the Southern Regions under Japanese occupation being of very great importance, it is absolutely necessary for the undivided attention of the State to be directed to the matter. From this point of view, it is so arranged that items bearing on the fundamentals of administration be worked out by the Planning Board and other Government offices concerned after due consultation with the view of business interests and that in putting the measures thus elaborated into execution, all quarters concerned, Government and private, should devote their entire energies. The line of policy framed along these lines is actually being enforced.

Inasmuch as full results can hardly be obtained from such measures if they are carried out by different organs without any system provided for proper control, the occupied territories are placed under military rule and the necessary control is exercised by the military authorities over the execution of all measures. That is to say, the administration of the occupied regions is placed in the hands of the Army and the Navy in their respective spheres. It therefore follows that no organs except those under the supervision of the Army and Naval commanders concerned are allowed to operate in the occupied regions.

The Southern Development Bank, which was established recently, will necessarily open its branches in the occupied areas, but these branches must do business under the superintendence of the military commander in the districts concerned.

Care is being taken to prevent any conflict in the measures enforced by the Army and Navy authorities on the spot with the aid of the decisions of the Central Government and by means of consultations between these regional commanders. To enforce military rule in the occupied regions does not mean that administrative business is placed in the sole hands of the military. The civilian officials drafted from the various Governmental Departments and business organizations are, in fact, dominant in all administrative organs. Besides the civil governors and civil administrators, whose appointments were recently made public, many officials drawn from various Governmental Departments are attending to administrative business.

Policy for the Administration of The Occupied Regions

The fundamental policy for the rule of occupied territories was fixed immediately after the outbreak of the present war, and administrative business is being transacted in accordance with this policy. To give a few points which are claiming special attention in the administration of affairs:

1. To administer affairs so as to accord with the conditions actually prevalent in occupied areas.

Japanese people are apt to promulgate many laws and regulations without a full inquiry into the question of how they bear on the history of the districts concerned and the peculiar traits of the local inhabitants. They are also liable to force the Japanese code of morality on them. Inasmuch as such methods are not necessarily conducive to good administrative results, the policy now decided upon aims at the utilization of the existing administrative organs as far as possible. At the same time, besides holding the traditional habits and customs of the inhabitants in full regard, needless intervention and revisions are avoided conscientiously, so that all affairs may be administered in a manner conformably with the mentality of the native inhabitants.

To this end, it is necessary to make a careful study of the methods of rule adopted by the European and American people for the past several centuries and to apply without hesitation such of their methods as are deemed proper and advisable. As a matter of fact, the rule of the occupied areas is being enforced in accordance with this policy.

For instance, the administrative organs actually functioning in the Philippines today are practically the same as those operating prior to the outbreak of the present war, and all administrative posts are filled by inhabitants of the districts concerned, though these native officials are subject to the guidance and superintendence of the military administrative departments. The position of Malaya being entirely different from that of the Philippines, important administrative posts are assigned to Japanese nationals, and yet care is at the same time being taken to utilize the old administrative organs wherever possible.

2. Japanese officials to fill important posts only. As the number of Japanese officials in charge of administrative business increases, the tendency is liable to arise to force Japanese customs on the native inhabitants with the consequent deleterious effects on general administration. In view, moreover, of the fact that there is a dearth of man-power for constructive works in Japan, Manchoukuo and China, and, above all, in domestic war industries, the employment of Japanese nationals must be restricted to the minimum, leaving the way open as widely as possible for the employment of local inhabitants.

In choosing Japanese officials, special importance is attached to their quality so that the maximum efficiency may be achieved with the smallest personnel possible. In pursuit of this plan, the Military Administrative Committee is constituted of a small number of members, far smaller than the number of American, British and Dutch members of the Executive who have hitherto been in charge of the administrative business in those territories.

Efforts are naturally being put forth to reap the best possible results with this small personnel. what is wanting in number being made up by the ability and quality of the men in service. Administrative posts are assigned not only to those drafted from Government offices at home but to men of recognized ability drawn from all other spheres of activity.

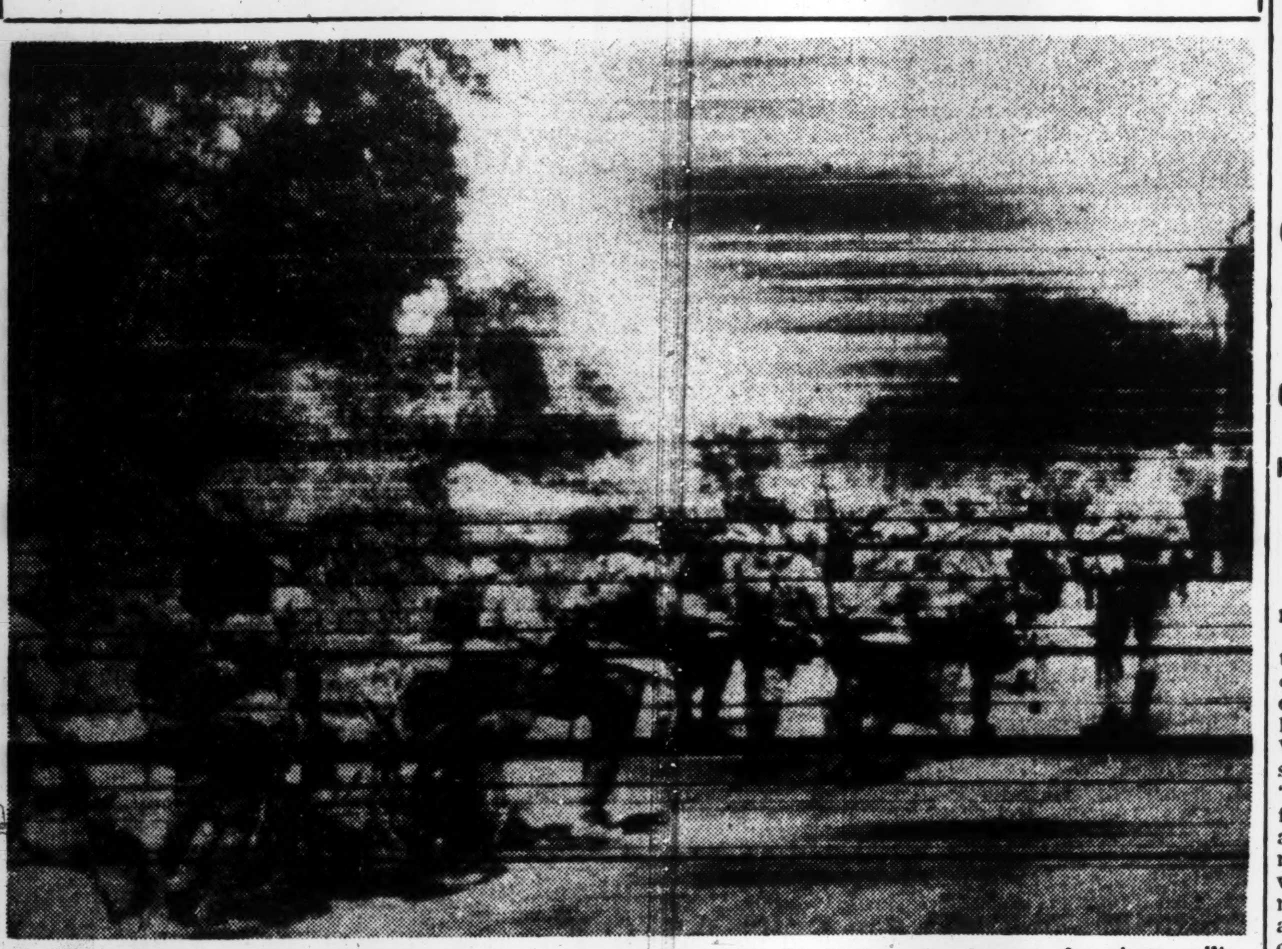
3. The religious faiths of native

(Continued on Page 2)

Japanese Properties On West Coast of U.S. Taken Over by Bank

United States Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr. on April 10 vested the Federal Reserve Bank in San Francisco with authority to take charge of property of Japanese residents and at the same time ordered the authorities of California to have the Japanese and American citizens of Japanese parentage withdraw quickly from the Pacific coast, according to a San Francisco dispatch to the Nichi Nichi relayed from Buenos Aires. The Secretary of the Treasury said the bank would render necessary assistance to Japanese evacuees in connection with the sales of land and property and to assume all responsibility for custody of their property. He added commodities held by the Japanese would be accommodated in warehouses. The headquarters of the Japanese-American Citizens League have been moved to Salt Lake City, Utah, where an emergency committee has been established with Saburo Kido as chief director. As a result, the Japanese will be able to maintain their livelihood in the interior.

Mariveles Base Is Their Goal



Following the general attack launched against American and Filipino forces on Bataan Peninsula on April 3, the Imperial Japanese Forces are sweeping everything before them. Air reconnaissance reports from the front lines indicate that Imperial vanguard units at 3 p.m. Friday were rapidly approaching Mariveles, the largest American military base on Bataan. The above Domei picture, telephotoed from Taihoku, shows these units advancing on their goal in the scorching tropical sun. (Censored by War Ministry)

INDIANS TURN DOWN NEW BRITISH OFFER

National Congress Party Chief Hands Note of Opposition To Cripps

Domei

LISBON, April 10.—The Indian National Congress today refused the new British proposal for the establishment of an Indian National Government, according to a Reuter's New Delhi dispatch received here today.

Abul Kalam Azad, President of the National Congress Party, immediately handed the Indian resolution opposing the British proposal to Sir Stafford Cripps, British Special Envoy, the report revealed.

The party reportedly is expected to announce tomorrow the details of its resolution opposing the proposal and the statement annexed thereto.

The New Delhi report disclosed the gist of the Congress Party's resolution as follows:

Can't Get Own Regime

1. The Indian National Congress Party cannot accept the British proposal as under the British scheme, Indians are not allowed to organize a "pure National Government for the Indian people."

2. The Indian National Congress Party is not satisfied with the limits of transferring the national defense power.

Meanwhile, Sir Stafford Cripps is expected to announce the result of his negotiations with the Indian leaders during the past two weeks in a Press interview tomorrow, the New Delhi report further revealed.

Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the Muslim League, failed to clarify the league's attitude toward the British offer for the establishment of an Indian National Government when he conferred with Sir Stafford Cripps, British Lord Privy Seal, this afternoon, according to reports received here from New Delhi today.

It is expected that Mr. Jinnah will call a session of the Muslim League's Working Committee at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning in order to decide the final attitude of the league, which will hand over the reply to the British offer by noon tomorrow.

To Quit New Delhi

Owing to the failure of the Anglo-Indian negotiations, members of the working committee of the Indian National Congress Party, including Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, President of the Party, will leave New Delhi tomorrow, according to a Reuter's dispatch reaching here from New Delhi.

It is reported that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress Party leader, will remain alone for several

(Continued on Page 2)

Peers to Dispatch 3 Comfort Parties To China War Front

The House of Peers has decided to dispatch comfort parties to the Imperial Forces in North China, Central China and Manchoukuo, according to Domei. The group to be sent to North China will be composed of eight members of the House, including Viscount Masaaki Hoshina, while the party to leave for Central China will consist of five members, including Viscount Jiromaru Ito. A comfort party of six members of the House will be dispatched to Manchoukuo.

NEW FLYING CORPS FORMED IN NORWAY

Transocean

OSLO, March 28.—An independent flying corps has been formed in Norway by "Hird," the military organization of the Quisling Party.

Commanded by the Norwegian flier Reidar Aagaard, the corps is expected to form the basis of a well organized air line after the war.

Meanwhile, it will embark immediately on practical work, for which purpose it will make use of the 22 airdromes of the former Royal Norwegian Aero Club.

Model flying and gliding are to be taught and practised as a preliminary to flying in engined planes.

BERLIN PRESS HAILS U.S. BATAAN DEFEAT

Termed Political Catastrophe For American Nation and Its President

Domei

BERLIN, April 10.—While Berlin's evening vernaculars are filled with news of the British naval defeat in the Indian Ocean, the American military defeat in the Philippines is likewise given outstanding prominence.

The Berliner Nacht Ausgabe asserts that the military defeat of the United States forces in the Bataan Peninsula likewise constitutes a political catastrophe for the United States and for President Roosevelt.

"No one was more responsible for this defeat than President Roosevelt himself," the journal points out, adding that throughout the fighting, "President Roosevelt tried to deceive the whole world about the real position of the United States forces on the Bataan Peninsula by a flood of lies."

"Placing credence in this propaganda, the American people hoped that the United States would at last prove to the whole world that the United States troops could fight and beat Japan," the journal writes. "However, with the defeat of the

(Continued on Page 2)

Foreign News Spotlight

Exclusive Flashes

U.S. CAPITAL SOUNDS AIR ALERT

LISBON, April 11.—The United States' capital experienced an air raid alarm on Friday for the second time since America's entry into the war, according to reports received here. The "all-clear" signal was sounded 36 minutes after the warning sirens had screeched.

DON'T HOLD BACK, PLEADS CURTIN

SAIGON, April 11.—Emphasizing that the general war situation has reached its gravest stage, Australian Prime Minister John Curtin in a strongly-termed broadcast yesterday afternoon appealed to the people of the Commonwealth to respond more enthusiastically and wholeheartedly to the call of duty.

"Formidable tasks confront us," was the gloomy declaration of the Australian leader, "and urgency marks all that the Allied Governments have to do. Now that spring has come in Europe, the United Nations are facing a supreme and major test. Nothing less than all we have will meet the situation.

"The weight on the fighting services has never been so pressing as now," he pointed out. "The demand on the civil population has never been so imperative. Any holding back, any half-heartedness, any disposition to put oneself before one's country denies the simple word 'duty'. If we never knew that word before, now is the time to learn and practise it."

ROOSEVELT ADMITS JAPAN'S PUSH IN P.I. CANNOT BE STOPPED

Communications Between Island and United States Completely Cut Off

GEN. WAINWRIGHT FLEES

Harry Hopkins, Marshall Hold Conference With Premier Winston Churchill

Domei

VICHY, April 10.—Tragic news of the extreme peril facing defenders on Bataan and Corregidor Island came to President Roosevelt when Lieutenant-General Jonathan M. Wainwright today reported to his supreme commander that the "hungry and worn-out Bataan defenders in spite of their best efforts, are unable to resist superior Japanese artillery, air and land forces while for the last 24 hours communications between Corregidor and the mainland have ceased," according to a Havas report received here from Washington.

"Corregidor Island has undergone numerous air raids while Japanese artillery on Bataan and on the south shore of Manila Bay are pounding our forts," Lieutenant-General Wainwright revealed.

The Lieutenant-General's report added that since the United States-Filipino positions on the Bataan mainland are unknown, "we are afraid of hitting our own troops," thus making it impossible to launch any counter-fire, it was said.

Communications Cut Off

Domei

LISBON, April 10.—Communications between Bataan Peninsula and Corregidor Island have been cut off completely as the result of fierce Japanese offensives. Lieutenant-General Jonathan M. Wainwright, Commander-in-Chief of the American forces in the Philippines, reported today to the United States War Department according to information received here from Washington.

In this connection it is reported Lieutenant-General Wainwright, together with several staff officers, already have fled from the peninsula to Corregidor, the same dispatch added.

Hopkins Meets Churchill

Domei

VICHY, April 10.—Harry Hopkins, United States Lease-Lend Administrator, and General George C. Marshall, Chief-of-Staff of the United States Army, met with Premier Winston Churchill today at the Premier's official residence at No. 10 Downing Street, where they held talks of an important nature, according to information reaching here from London.

BRITISH OFFICIALS SEIZE PALESTINE FARM CROPS

Authorities Claim Action Necessary in Order to Ensure Just Distribution

Transocean

ISTANBUL, March 29.—Claiming that a measure is necessary to ensure the just distribution of foodstuffs throughout the country, the British authorities have decided to seize practically the entire harvest in Palestine.

In announcing this action in a broadcast speech last night, Sir Harold McMichael, Governor of Palestine, said the British authorities were planning the rationing of necessities, including salt and clothing.

He threatened drastic action against hoarders and speculators.

Television for Chile

Transocean

BUENOS AIRES, March 28.—The Reich Government, according to reports received here from Santiago, will donate to the Santa Maria University at Valparaiso complete television equipment. Preparations for handing over the gift are being made by the Chilean Foreign Office. Chile, thereby, will be the first South American country possessing the television paraphernalia.

Enemy Forces in Bataan Facing Complete Annihilation

MARIVELES PUSH ON

Domei

MANILA, April 10.—Violent bombing operations were continued this afternoon by Japanese Naval Air Units on the enemy fortresses in the islands of Corregidor and Caballo.

Japanese warships, in concert with the air force, have been keeping up fierce attacks on the island of Corregidor and other enemy fortresses on the sea.

Meantime, a great number of enemy vessels, unable to flee anywhere else, are said to be massed in waters between the islands of Corrgidor and Caballo. Annihilation of these ships is regarded to be but a matter of time.

JAPANESE CLOSE IN ON MARIVELES

The Rising Sun flag was planted within the fortress line of Mariveles in the afternoon of April 9 by the vanguard of Japanese troops, which has been continuing powerful onslaughts toward the strategic city of Mariveles, according to a special Yomiuri dispatch from the Bataan Peninsula. Without slackening their pace, the Japanese are intensifying their attacks on the enemy position there, the same dispatch added.

NAVY SEALS U.S. FORCES IN P.I.

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE PHILIPPINES, April 11.—In concert with the recent offensive by the military arm of the Imperial Japanese Forces against the enemy on the Bataan Peninsula and Corregidor Island, the Japanese Navy not only has dealt paralyzing blows on enemy positions by repeated aerial bombings, but has sealed the United States forces within the island with an effective blockade of Philippine territorial waters.

While the naval air arm has been pulverizing military establishments on the Bataan Peninsula, and on Corregidor Island by successive bombardments, the fleet completely has dominated Philippine waters, cutting off enemy supplies through strict surveillance of the waters around Manila Bay.

Naval activity and cooperation with the military forces have increased, especially since the launching of the all-out offensive on April 3, as the Navy attacked the enemy's rear positions, and inflicted heavy damage on military stores.

With the ever-tightening naval blockade and the cutting off of the enemy's supply routes, the exhaustion of enemy food provisions and munitions has resulted, bringing about the sickness of 3,200 enemy troops.

The heavy loss in enemy fighting power will be one important reason in the annihilation of the enemy in the Bataan Peninsula.

N. BORNEO SUPREME COMMANDER APPOINTED

Lieutenant-General Marquis Toshinari Maeda has been appointed Supreme Commander of a Highest Army Headquarters just established in North Borneo, it was revealed in a communique released by the Imperial Headquarters at 3 p.m. Saturday. North Borneo has already been placed under Japan's military occupation. The Headquarters just established there will look after the command of the Army Forces in the area and the rule there. The Imperial Headquarters' communique follows:

"A Highest Army Headquarters for the North Borneo area has been established. Lieutenant-General Marquis Toshinari Maeda has been installed as its Supreme Commander."

Lieutenant-General Maeda is 57 years old. He is head of the Maeda family, which used to be the largest feudal family during the Tokugawa Period. After graduation from the Army Staff College, he studied in Germany, England and France. He was made a major-general in 1933. During the intervening period he was a member of the Army General Staff Office, instructor of the Army Staff College, military attache to the Embassy in London, commander of the Second Infantry Brigade, chief of the fourth section of the Army General Staff, and occupied other posts. It was in 1936 that he was made a Lieutenant-General. Later, he was appointed Commander of the Eighth Division.

MANDALAY WAR OBJECTIVES SMASHED

Domei

LISBON, April 10.—Japanese Air Units now are dealing annihilating blows on the British troops in North Burma, according to reports received here from British war correspondents in North Burma. The reports disclosed that all military establishments in Mandalay, the largest base of operations in Burma, virtually were destroyed by the second air raid carried out by Japanese Air Forces on April 3. The city of Mandalay has been thrown into great confusion by the large number of refugees flowing into the city, the reports revealed.

BRITAIN ADMITS DEFEAT IN BATTLE

Domei

LISBON, April 10.—Admitting the defeat of the British fleet in yesterday's naval battle off Trincomalee, Ceylon Island, Reuters reports received here today revealed that the British fleet failed to inflict any damage to Japanese warships during the fighting.

COMMANDER SONODA DIES DEATH OF HERO

Killed While Leading Tank Unit in General Attack On Bataan

BRILLIANT ARMY CAREER

Stirring Eulogy Delivered by Colonel Yahagi of Imperial Headquarters

Colonel Nakao Yahagi, Chief of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, paid high tribute to Commander Sonoda of a tank unit whose death is reported from the Philippines.

Commander Sonoda, according to a report reaching here, was killed on the morning of April 6 within sight of the fortress atop Mt. Mariveles.

His unit, which is playing a prominent role in the present operations against the Bataan Peninsula, had reduced the Samat fortress and was advancing on the Mariveles fortress. It had reached a point at the foot of the mountain on which the fortress is situated, when its commander died a heroic death.

Colonel Yahagi's comment on the late Commander was to the following effect.

"Commander Sonoda, a native of Sasayama in Tamba Province, was the hope of General Baron Shigeru Honjo, former Commander of the Kwantung Army.

"He was an honor student at the Army Preparatory School and Military Academy and graduated from the Army Staff College with unprecedented honors.

"He was skilled in Martial arts, and held a high rank in fencing.

"A man of lofty character, he was looked up to by his subordinates.

"At the time of the Manchurian Affair he was a private secretary to General Jiro Minami, then commander of the Kwantung Army, a post which he held with distinction.

"Subsequently he was transferred to the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry, where he was put in charge of the Manchurian and Mongolian Affairs section. To his work he brought his abundant experience of Manchuria. He made a large contribution to the improvement of conditions in Manchuria and Mongolia.

Helps Mechanize Army

"Later he was made chief of the mechanical section of the War Ministry. While he was in this position he was occupied with the mechanization of the Imperial Army. Along with other younger leaders of the Army, he was responsible for the completion of the program for mechanizing the Army.

"Next, he was transferred to the Fuel Bureau of the War Ministry where as sectional chief he exerted utmost efforts with regard to the problem of fuel for the Army.

"During the early part of the China Affair he was chief of the China Section of the Army General Staff, and worked for the disposal of the affair.

"Subsequently he was sent to China, where he commanded a tank unit. He participated in the operations along the Han River in which his unit dealt a severe blow to the troops of General Li Tsung-jen.

"Following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Commander Sonoda, at the head of a tank unit, landed in Lingayen Bay in the Philippines in the face of enemy fire. He had since been in the first line of operations in the Philippines.

"He took part in the battle of Manila, and was the first commander of the Japanese garrison in Manila.

"He died in action in the general attack on Bataan Peninsula which was commenced on April 3.

"I met Commander Sonoda at Nanking, while he was on his way to the Philippines after his return to Japan from the Wuhan district. That was the first time I saw him. During our meeting he talked of the bravery of his subordinates, and seemed to take infinite pleasure in lauding his men."

U.S. Commanders' Cruelty

A staff officer, who recently returned from the front in the Philippines, made the following comment on the attitude of the command of the American Army in the Bataan Peninsula toward Philippine officers and men in the force:

"A general attack on Bataan Peninsula has been in progress since April 3. The situation is extremely favorable to the Japanese. From present indications the complete occupation of the Peninsula is a matter of hours.

"It must be noted in this connection that the cruelty of the American army toward the Philippine officers and men in the force defending Bataan Peninsula is beyond description. A Filipino soldier who was taken prisoner by us told us that more Filipino soldiers are shot dead by American desertion prevention squads and starved to death than fallen in action. According to the prisoner the Filipino soldiers in the firing lines have been without food since the start of the Japanese general attack on Bataan Peninsula and starvation is staring them in the face. He also told how the American desertion prevention squads shoot Filipino officers and men the moment they show signs of retreating.

"The account of this Filipino prisoner shows the American people in their true colors. The Americans talk about justice in order to cover up their atrocious acts which are contrary to the principle of humanity."

Review of the Week

It will be recalled by the reader that once a short while ago, or to be more explicit only 60 days ago, a meeting with the high sounding name of the Pacific War Council was held in the hoary city of London.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill, as he sat in the chair, was agitated as though he had been possessed by some devil . . . it had just been reported that the fall of Singapore would come five days later.

He knew that Singapore was the largest strategic base in the Pacific and that any one who possessed himself of this base would dominate the Pacific.

Hence his orders to the officers and men at Singapore to defend the base to the last.

It was in the course of nature that he should be wearing an expression depicting terror when he met the participants in the meeting.

The East Indies, which have since been brought under Japanese control, then were in Dutch hands.

Premier Gerbrandey of the Netherlands, who was present at the meeting also seemed uneasy.

There were then impending Japanese attacks on Australia and New Zealand.

This thought beclouded the faces of Page, representative of Australia, and Jordan, representative of New Zealand.

When Prime Minister Churchill, followed by representatives of the British military command, seated himself, the question of how to save Singapore was brought up for discussion.

The upshot of the discussion was agreement that nothing could be done about Singapore under present conditions.

The attention of the conferees naturally was turned to the defense of the Netherlands East Indies.

Prime Minister Churchill stammered: "Britain is giving serious thought to the question of succouring the colony. There is a shortage of shipping. This makes it impossible to effect any plan to rescue the colony. There is no alternative but to place trust in the ability of General Waell, commander of the Allied forces in the southwestern Pacific."

The Netherlands Premier asked whether it was possible for help to be sent to the colony from Australia.

The representatives of Australia and New Zealand simultaneously replied that their countries had their hands full defending their territories.

A long silence followed.

It probably was indication that the conferees felt that nothing could be done about the East Indies under the circumstances.

"Then, let us ask the United States to undertake the rescue of the East Indies," said a voice.

The proposal met with the prompt approval of the conferees.

Such was the outcome of the discussions of representatives of the countries included in the body having the high sounding name of the Pacific War Council.

Following the meeting, a statement came out from the London Government saying that the decisions made on matters concerning the defense of the Pacific had been forwarded to the Commission of Allied Chiefs of Staff.

The reader is aware of the result of all this. The reader knows that the British and American chiefs of staff sat with folded arms while London was appealing for help to Singapore and the Netherlands East Indies before their fall into Japanese hands.

The famous American commentator, Walter Lippman, resentful of the helplessness of the committee, said to the following effect:

"The ineffectuality of the American and British chiefs of staff has now been demonstrated to the whole world. There is need to reform the United States general staff to make it possible to cope with the situation which has arisen out of the fall of Singapore. In order to win victory it is inadequate to increase arms and manpower at random. There must also be superior strategy and operations directed by a genius."

This published comment of Mr. Lippman caused a sensation in the United States.

The idea of organizing the committee of allied chiefs of staffs in Washington and the Pacific War Council in London was conceived in December, 1941 when the allies came to realize that they must not underestimate the real power of Japan and when they had begun to fear Japan after the achievements of the Japanese Forces which were far more brilliant than expected.

As the reader knows, in that memorable month Premier Churchill, wearing his naval cap, and accompanied by Munitions Minister Lord Beaverbrook and aged leaders of the Army, Air Force, and Navy, appeared suddenly in Washington. He had come, like a deserter, from London which he had left without telling his destination.

He immediately went into conference with President Roosevelt and aged Generals and Admirals of the United States with plenty of fanfare.

He also conferred with the diplomatic representatives of Australia, New Zealand, the Netherlands, and Chungking at Washington.

As a result of these meetings, two war conferences were held recently, one in London and the other in Washington.

Seven days have since elapsed.

News dispatches reaching us this week indicate that the circumstances of these two war conferences have changed radically.

WLWO, radio station in Cincinnati in the United States, on April 1 announced:

"At Washington today President Roosevelt convened the first meeting of the Pacific War Council."

According to the same announcement representatives of Australia, New Zealand, the Netherlands, Canada, Britain, and Chungking were present at the meeting.

At the time Premier Churchill went to Washington, he had made up his mind to see that London be the venue of the sessions of the Pacific War Council.

He failed in his plan, as had been anticipated by many observers.

It is by chance that the value of the council as of a curio has got to be determined in London.

The fact of the matter is that enterprising President Roosevelt was extremely pleased with the fact that the council has been established in the hoary city of London. He also took infinite pleasure in the thought that the council has no substance although it had a shadow.

The Americans are not much interested in things which have practical value.

This is the explanation of the fact that the Pacific War Council, an organization without practical value, has been brought about.

To the American people the current great war is nothing more than a show.

According to an announcement by the ABC broadcasting station in Australia on April 6, President Roosevelt has recently advertised for names to be given to the current war. In response to the President's suggestion that a name of World War would be confused with the last war, one correspondent, suggested that the word "World" be changed to "whirled". Another correspondent suggested that the war should be called "your war."

As far as the American people are concerned, the promoter of the "show" and at the same time the principal actor in it should be no other than President Roosevelt.

The President is being asked to reorganize the committee of the British and American chiefs of staff which has been extremely unpopular with the American people. There are no men to be found in Britain and America who could replace the present members of the committee.

Under these conditions the President has succeeded in bringing the Pacific War Council which is utterly ineffectual despite its high sounding name to America from London. Presumably he is depending on it that the "show" will draw a full house.

It will not be surprising if the Pacific War Council which has been moved to America from England finds itself in a position where it can do anything at a time when the name of Singapore has been changed to Shonanto after the fall of the base into Japanese hands in the War of Greater East Asia in which great victories have already been scored by the Imperial Forces. May not the title of Rene Claire's "The Ghost Goes West" be applied here?

Berlin Press Hails U.S. Bataan Defeat

(Continued From Page 1)

American-Filipino troops President Roosevelt now has to announce that everything is lost on the Bataan Peninsula," the Berliner Nacht Ausgabe concludes.

Meanwhile, commenting on the brilliant victory of the Japanese Navy over the British fleet in the Indian Ocean, as disclosed by the Japanese Imperial Headquarters' announcement, Berlin newspapers in their editorials today expressed high admiration for the immutable power of the Japanese Navy.

Emphasizing the significance of the present Japanese operation in the Indian Ocean, the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung editorially declares that the Japanese attack on Ceylon Island may be compared with the surprise attack upon the Pearl Harbor.

"Judging from the present strength of the British naval power, it is almost impossible for Britain to dispatch naval strength to the Indian Ocean from other British naval bases in an attempt to reverse the unfavorable situation," the journal asserts.

"If the British navy has any intention of fighting further against the Japanese Navy, it should recall the fact that it already has lost 15 heavy cruisers and 57 light cruisers since the outbreak of the European and Greater East Asia Wars," the journal concludes.

Indians Turn Down New British Offer

(Continued From Page 1)

days in New Delhi, in order to continue further negotiations with Colonel Louis Johnson, personal representative of President Roosevelt, and Sir Stafford Cripps.

Moving to tide over the difficulties facing the British-Indian negotiations, influential circles in the United States have asked Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, former President of the Indian National Congress, to visit the United States in order to confer personally with President Roosevelt, the Exchange Telegraph reported here from New Delhi today.

These quarters in the United States believe that it would be more fruitful for Mr. Nehru to confer personally with President Roosevelt than to confer with Colonel Johnson, special envoy to India, the report said.

However, Mr. Nehru himself has announced that it would be impossible for him to visit the United States in view of the present situation in India, the report added.

EMPIRE'S BASIC AIM FOR SOUTH OUTLINED

(Continued From Page 1)

inhabitants to be respected. Special caution is taken to prevent the commission of any acts of interference with religions or the forcing on the inhabitants of religions other than those in which they believe. It is only proper that the existing religions should be protected and encouraged, provided that they do not conflict with Japan's administrative policy. A fairly large number of Japanese priests are working in occupied areas for religious and pacification purposes, and special care is taken to see that their eagerness to propagate the faiths of their respective Sects does not lead to the development of discord and antagonism between these priests.

4. Native inhabitants to be treated kindly, but with dignity. It is of vital importance that the peoples in the Southern regions should be emancipated from the yoke of American, British and Dutch rule, under which they have groaned for many years, and be taken under Japanese protection so that they may take their place within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Methods by which this object should be attained must be studied most carefully, however. The present War of Greater East Asia is the biggest struggle in Japan's history, on the issue of which her own existence is at stake.

It is, therefore, imperative that all measures necessary for Japan's own existence should be carried out resolutely. Too much consideration shown for the inhabitants might engender in their minds the tendency to presume on Japan's kindness with pernicious effects on the Japanese rule. Such a course must by all means be avoided. Japan is, so to speak, their elder brother and they are Japan's younger brothers. There must be close unity between these brothers in their efforts to reconstruct New East Asia in which they can live happily together. The fact must not be lost sight of that Japan is the leader, and this fact must also be brought home to the inhabitants of the occupied territories.

With a full recognition of this truth on all hands, the work of reconstructing New East Asia must be carried forward vigorously, with strict order maintained everywhere. It is at the same time most important that Japanese nationals should conscientiously refrain from any attitude of presumptuousness toward the native inhabitants lest a state of repression and extortion similar to that which has hitherto has been witnessed in the attitude of British, American and Dutch peoples toward the native inhabitants should recur.

5. Enemy subjects to be treated sternly. While it is necessary to utilize the services of enemy subjects who are willing to cooperate with Japan, all other enemy subjects must be treated with sufficient sternness. The occupied territories must be thoroughly purged of all such elements as are bent on obstructing the Japanese administrative policy.

6. A friendly attitude to be adopted toward the nationals of the Axis Powers. Inasmuch as the present war is not a racial struggle between the white and colored peoples, care must be taken not to adopt any hostile attitude toward the nationals of Axis Powers on no stronger ground than that they are white people like Americans and Englishmen. Such a false course might easily be turned to account by America and Britain who are striving to turn the present war into a racial conflict. However, since leadership in East Asia necessarily rests with Japan, it is only proper that nationals of Axis Powers should give their cooperation to the execution of the Japanese policy.

7. Chinese merchants on the spot to be fully utilized. In the rule of the Southern Regions, the influence of Chinese merchants cannot be disregarded. In order to make use of these Chinese merchants, every means must be tried to alienate them from the Chungking Administration and cause them to cooperate with Japan in the execution of her measures of policy. Those Chinese merchants who refuse to cooperate must be sternly dealt with. Chinese merchants are most numerous in Malaya, of all occupied territories, and their influence is accordingly greatest there. These Chinese who were formerly anti-Japanese have come to pledge themselves to cooperate with Japan and are actually shaping their course accordingly. In consequence, the Japanese authorities are letting them take part in the work of constructing New East Asia by recognizing their respective occupations and assuring them the security of living.

8. The native inhabitants to be made to bear their share of burden. Inasmuch as the construction of New East Asia is not for the benefit of Japan only but is in the general interests of all Asiatic peoples, it is only proper that all these peoples should share in the burden involved. The inhabitants of the occupied regions must be ready to suffer in the same way as the Japanese in the process of cooperation for the accomplishment of the work of building up New East Asia.

9. A strict choice to be made of the Japanese who go to the occupied territories. A strict selection is to be made of the Japanese who may be allowed to go to occupied areas to engage in various occupations. It is not allowed for Japanese residents on the spot to summon their relatives from home without official permission. A plan is afoot to put intending settlers in occupied areas through a regular course of training so that the fundamental idea of the construction of Greater East Asia may be fully inculcated in their minds before they go forth to settle. Such Japanese settlers as may be given to the pursuit of selfish interests or act against the Japanese administrative policy will be ordered home.

10. Knowledge of the Japanese language to be disseminated among the native inhabitants. As the spread among the native inhabitants of simple Japanese language used in daily conversation and Japanese "kana" letters is calculated to facilitate the rule of the occupied territories, efforts in this direction will be made through native schools and other organs of various kinds, though any compulsory measures must be avoided because of the evils attending such methods.

Development of Economic Resources

The policy for the development of economic resources aims at once at the supply of the domestic demand with important materials from occupied territories and at the placing of Greater East Asia on the basis of self-sufficiency. The fundamentals of the policy to be pursued are—

(a) Security of resources—and such resources especially as are essential for the successful conduct of the war.

(b) Prevention of the flow to Southern resources into hostile zones.

(c) Attainment of self-support by the Japanese troops with materials obtainable in occupied territories.

(d) Inducement of the existing enterprises to cooperate with Japan in their activities.

The more important of the materials which Japan seeks to obtain in the Southern occupied regions are oil, rubber, tin, lead, zinc, chrome, manganes, bauxite, nickel ore, iron ore, hemp and quinine. Of the commodities enumerated above, special efforts are required in the acquisition of oil. It is most important that oil resources should be speedily developed so that the successful execution of the war may be ensured.

Selection of Industrialists

Although military administration is in force in the occupied areas, industrialists to be sent to those regions for the exploitation of economic resources are not chosen by the military authorities. They are selected by the Central Government after due consultation with organizations for business control and other private organizations. The persons thus selected are referred to the military commanders on the spot by the Tokyo authorities and then they are put to the work of developing economic resources by order of the military commanders.

Many industrialists have already been fixed upon and these are actually being sent to the occupied territories. It is hardly necessary to say that preference is given to those industrialists who have had business experience in the Southern regions. The materials produced in the occupied regions will be woven into the program for the mobilization of materials in Japan, except those which are required to meet the requirements of the Japanese Expeditionary Force on the spot. The work of developing resources in the Southern regions has only just been put under way and consequently the results so far obtained are still far from sufficient, though it can confidently be asserted that the prospects are very bright. As regards the exploitation of oil resources, over which Japan is particularly concerned, the enemy's plans of destruction were fortunately largely forestalled by the swift action of Japanese Forces and by the death-defying activity of the Japanese parachute units. The restoration work has made good progress since, and it is now confidently expected that the quantities of oil to be obtained will be several times as large as what was anticipated before the outbreak of the war. This is a matter for genuine congratulation for the State.

The Currency Problem

At present, military notes of different denominations are put in circulation on the parity with the currency on the spot, but the necessary adjustment will be carried out hereafter according to the new situation which arises. For the time being, the movement of funds between Japan and the occupied territories will not be recognized as a matter of principle, except in exceptional cases. The funds necessary for the development of resources in the Southern regions will be supplied by the Southern Development Bank. The fact that military notes are on the par with the currency in circulation on the spot and that they are of a denomination expressed in terms of the local currency is very favorably received by the native inhabitants.

The Problem of Transportation

The Southern regions under Japanese occupation are very rich in resources, but in view of the fact that adequate means of transport is not available at present, it is difficult to transport home these materials in the quantity required at home. The military authorities are doing their very best to make use of transports for the conveyance of materials on their home voyages.

Economic War Against Britain and America

The Southern regions under Japanese occupation produce many materials for worldwide demand. Of these products, rubber production represents the larger proportion of the entire production of the world. America's annual consumption of rubber in peace time is put roughly at 600,000 tons, and that country has been importing practically all her supplies from these Southern regions. It is said that America's present stock of rubber is sufficient to meet its demand for one year. Although its demand for this year will thus be supplied, it will certainly suffer from a shortage of rubber in later years.

The American motorcar industry will go bankrupt without the supply of rubber. The world's production of tin amounts to something like 200,000 tons, of which 120,000 or 130,000 tons are produced in the East. America's annual consumption of this metal is put at 70,000 or 80,000 tons, most of which it has been importing from the East. Now that it is deprived of this important source of supply, it will, no doubt, suffer a severe blow.

As regards quinine, over 90 per cent of the entire production of the world is produced in Java. Both Britain and America have been using quinine produced in Java for the preparation of drugs of various kinds. Again, over 60 per cent of the world's production of tungsten is from China and other regions in the East and America has been importing several thousand tons of this article from these regions every year. Suspension of this supply will deal a hard blow to that country. Now that Japan is in a position to monopolize these special products, she can enforce a telling economic blockade against America and Britain.

Those Who Wish to Settle in the Occupied Areas

Many Japanese who were active in the Southern regions returned home prior to the outbreak of the war, and not only these people but many others also are desirous of taking part in the work of Southern reconstruction. While their desire deserves sympathetic consideration, the passage of general citizens to the Southern regions is forbidden at the moment. The reason is that, apart from the fact that military operations are actually in progress, it is feared that the promiscuous entry of large numbers of Japanese people into these regions may produce evil effects on the administration of the territories being carried on according to plan.

There is nevertheless the need for detailing a fairly large number of Japanese to the Southern regions and the passage of general citizens may be rendered possible in due course of time, but even then some strict restrictions will be imposed. As already mentioned, such industrialists only as have been fixed upon by the Government offices concerned are to be allowed to go forth for the exploitation of resources, and so far as general citizens are concerned, the Government offices in charge are to make a close inquiry into the objects and character of these people so that permission may be given to such people only whose services are really deemed necessary. Special consideration will nevertheless be given to the case of those who formerly lived in the regions to which they desire to return.

Relation Between the Administration of Southern Affairs and the Constructive Works in Japan, Manchoukuo and China.

The development of Southern resources is of vital importance for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, and the nation naturally evinces much concern over the Southern regions. This is all very well, but it is nevertheless very important that in its enthusiasm over the South it should not neglect vital interests nearer home which concern Japan, Manchoukuo and China. Very important though the Southern regions are, they are, after all, part of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. It must always be kept in mind that Japan's national defense is fundamentally based on Japan, Manchoukuo and China. It is absolutely necessary, therefore, that the work of developing the resources of the Southern regions should always be kept in harmony with similar enterprises relative to Japan, Manchoukuo and China. As a matter of fact, all Japanese measures are being evolved and carried out, from this point of view.

Conclusion

Some people seem inclined to conclude from the remarkably favorable progress of Japanese military operations in the War of Greater East Asia that the day is not far off when the United States and Britain will sue for peace and the War will come to an end, but such an idea is vastly mistaken. The harder part of the War of Greater East Asia is yet to be fought hereafter. Instead of being intoxicated with the brilliant successes so far achieved, the nation must form a firmer resolve and bend its entire energy to attain the object of Southern construction and final victory in the War.

Records Bought & Sold
MEIKYOKU-DO
14 JIMBOCHO 1-CHOME, KANDA
Tel. 25-2443

Today's Press Comments

SUNDAY, APRIL 12, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Diminished British Naval Strength

ASAHI—In consequence of the remarkable activity of the Japanese Navy, the British naval force in the Indian Ocean as well as in the Pacific is now all but annihilated. It seemed that Britain has hitherto had a good deal of confidence in her naval strength in the Mediterranean, but the statement said to have been made by Winston Churchill, the British Prime Minister, on March 28 is very pessimistic. The spokesman of the British Government has also admitted that in the sea battle fought between the British and Italian fleets on March 23, 24 and 25, the British side lost one cruiser and one converted cruiser and had five cruisers and four destroyers badly damaged. He also admitted that the Queen Elizabeth, the Valiant and another battleship were previously torpedoed outside the port of Alexandria.

The fact has thus been established that not only in the Greater East Asia Sea but in the Mediterranean the British naval strength has recently suffered a serious diminution. The same spokesman frankly stated that Britain has lost her naval strength to such an extent that she is no longer able to retain command over any extensive seas. A few days after this admission was made, the Japanese Navy started the vigorous operations in the Indian Ocean, in which, as already reported, the British fleet has been reduced to a state of impotence.

It is clear that through the loss of many battleships, aircraft carriers and cruisers since the outbreak of the war, Britain has now lost the power to ensure the safety of the British Empire including Australia and India. In the Mediterranean also, Egypt is exposed to a serious menace. Nor is her position secure in the North Sea.

Besides the three battleships referred to, which the British spokesman admitted had been damaged, the British navy has lost five more battleships, viz. the Prince of Wales, the Repulse, the Royal Oak, the Barham and the Hood, with the result that she is now absolutely unable to protect her homeland as well as her interests in the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean. Her cruiser strength has also been reduced to 11 A-class and some 50 B-class cruisers.

As regards the aircraft carrier strength, it retains seven only, four having already been sunk since the outbreak of the war. Since it is impossible for any navy to secure command of the sea without the command of the air, it can safely be said that Britain has clearly lost command of the Southwestern Pacific and in the eastern half of the Indian Ocean. Even in the Mediterranean, she has not the command of the sea securely in her hands, as her own spokesman has admitted. Besides the heavy loss of warships, Britain has lost her shipping heavily, which is vital to her own existence. In short, the British navy is obliged to withdraw from the seven seas over which it has lorded for many years.

Poor Britain and U.S.

MIYAKO—The war has broken out only recently. Yet in this short period, the reverses and defeats suffered by the United States and Britain are appalling. Unbelievable of all is the fact that Britain, which has been vaunting that it possessed an invincible navy, is being defeated any time it contacts Japanese fighting units in the present War of Greater East Asia. Where is its "glorious tradition?" This is due not necessarily to the weakness of the British navy, but to the pervading strength of the Japanese spirit which exists in the Japanese Army, Navy and Air Forces.

Japan is not necessarily superior in military strength and equipment to the enemy. That the Japanese Forces are ever victorious speaks volumes for the fact that military superiority is not the sole determining factor in deciding the war. The spirit is the predominant force.

In a press interview, President Roosevelt admitted the impossibility of checking the furious onset of the Japanese Forces in Bataan. He was very pessimistic of the war situation there. This may mean that Roosevelt has given up hope of resisting Japan militarily. The United States is not in a position to defend its coast. Also it is not possible for Roosevelt to rescue Australia from its predicament.

South Development Policy

CHUGAI SHOGYO—The statement of Lieutenant-Colonel Tsukasa Kato, in charge of the South Section of the Military Affairs Bureau in the War Ministry, regarding Japan's policy on the construction and development of the southern occupied regions goes into detail and embodies many valuable suggestions. Japan's basic policy of constructing and developing these areas has already been declared by Premier General Hideki Tojo and the President of the Planning Board, Teiichi Suzuki, but this is the first time that it is explained in a concrete and definite manner. Colonel Kato declared that the country's total power must be mobilized for the purpose and stressed that close liaison is necessary between the central authorities and those on the spot, so that no stone would be left unturned in the military administration.

According to Colonel Kato, administration fitting the conditions of the areas concerned will be made as a matter of principle. In this regard, Japan will respect the traditional customs and manners of these regions and will refrain from interfering too much with them. Appropriate tax burdens, however, will have to be borne by native inhabitants. It is the most important policy for Japan to induce the inhabitants to cooperate willingly with Japan, he said.

Lastly, he reminded the public not to ignore the importance of conditions in Japan, Manchoukuo and China, in their concern over the situation in the southern regions.

SUNTORY WHISKY
"A GOOD QUALITY STRAIGHT WHISKY FREE FROM IMPURITIES"
-SAYS THE ANALYTICAL REPORT OF
SMITH-EMERY CO., CHEMISTS, LOS ANGELES

DENURINGAN
the remedy for
Weak Kidneys of Children
A scientifically compounded remedy to be given to children before they go to bed to strengthen kidneys and prevent bad habits. Absolutely safe to use.
Sample sent on application to
NAIGAI KAGAKU SEIHIN K.K.
Terashita-cho, Oi, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.

3rd Sunday Special Concert
New Symphony Orchestra
Under the baton of KAZUO YAMADA
Soloist: MIHO NAGATO (Soprano)
Sunday, April 19, at 1 p.m.
Hibiya Public Hall
Program
1. ROSSINI: Overture "LA GAZZA LADRA"
2. SMETANA: Symphonic Poem "MOLDAU"
3. T. IKEUCHI: "YUYA" (with Soprano Solo)
4. BEETHOVEN: Symphony No. 6 in F Major ("PASTORAL")
Admission: ¥2.50, ¥1.55 (Incl. Tax)—All Reserved.
Advance Booking at Play Guide and Hibiya Public Hall

13th Concert of Kosei Bunka
Saturday, April 18
Matinee: 1 p.m.
Evening: 5.30 p.m.
Kyoritsu Kodo (Sponsored By Kokusai Bunka Gakuin.)
Program
Violin Solo: MARY ESTELLE IWAMOTO
1. Ciaccona .... T. Vitali
2. a) Ball Scheme
b) Improvisation .... E. Bloch
3. Havanaise .... Saint-Saens
Alto Solo: FUMIKO YOTSUYA
1. "Jogashima-no-Ame" .... K. Yamada
2. "Kawara-Yanagi" .... S. Fujii
3. Havanera from "Carmen" .... Bizet
4. Seguidilia from "Carmen" .... Bizet
5. "Taue-Uta" .... K. Hashimoto
Piano Solo: URIMARU NOBECHI
1. Nocturne Op. 27, No. 2 .... Chopin
2. Impromptu Op. 29 .... Chopin
3. Grand Waltz brillante Op. 18 Chopin
4. 2 Etudes .... Chopin
5. Polonaise Op. 53 .... Chopin
TALKIE: A Tobis Picture
Jean Servais in
"Le Chianson de l'Adieu"
Admission: ¥0.90 (Incl. tax) Advance Booking at Play Guide.

ACCUSATIONS BY U.S. PROVED GROUNDLESS

Will Only Prove to Be Harmful And Venomous to America Says Viscount

"President Roosevelt's accusation that the United States has been a victim of skillful deception by Japan is absurd, and although the United States President's claim may have some effect on those not familiar with the particulars of the U.S.-Japanese negotiations," those fully acquainted will not be hoodwinked by such propaganda, declares Viscount Kikujiro Ishii, a member of the Privy Council and erstwhile Foreign Minister of Japan.

This opinion is expressed by the Viscount in an article contributed to the April issue of the Gaiko Hyoron, or the Diplomatic Review, a widely-read monthly.

Viscount Ishii says:

"President Roosevelt is reported to have stated, immediately after the bitter defeat of the United States Pacific fleet at Pearl Harbor, that the United States was outwitted by Japan's 'skillful deception.' Presumably he meant to accuse Japan of pretending to reach an agreement with America by sending to Washington Saburo Kurusu as a special envoy to assist Ambassador Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, thereby puttting America off guard and placating the feelings of the American people against Japan with the intention of dealing a coup de main upon completion of all military preparations.

"Perhaps, to those who are not familiar with details of the U.S.-Japanese negotiations the aforementioned propaganda may sound convincing, but those who are acquainted with the particulars of the U.S.-Japanese parleys will at once percieve the groundlessness of such an accusation.

Demands Recalled

"Among the demands made by President Roosevelt at the latter part of November last to Ambassador Nomura and Mr. Kurusu were (1) Japan's withdrawal from the Tripartite Agreement among Japan, Germany and Italy and (2) Japan's recognition of the Chiang Kai-shek regime as the only legitimate Government of China. These demands were not only made verbally but also presented in black and white in the United States' official document handed to the two Japanese diplomatic representatives by Secretary of State Cordell Hull on November 26.

"The Tripartite Pact was then only one year old, while the Basic Sino-Japanese Agreement between Japan and the National Government at Nanking was also concluded only a year before. The United States simply tried to force Japan to discard without any rhyme or reason obligations arising from the Sino-Japanese Agreement in demanding that Japan recognize the Chiang regime as the only de jure Government of China. Both the Tripartite Pact and the Sino-Japanese Agreement are sacred agreements concluded by Japan on the basis of her prestige and honor.

"To demand that Japan abrogate these international agreements was nothing short of demanding that Japan throw overboard her national prestige and honor and dictating to Japan to obey the injunctions of the United States. Presenting such a claim to a self-respecting nation in itself can be regarded as a declaration of war. Therefore, President Roosevelt has no justification for accusing Japan of attacking America unawares.

What Germany Asked

"At the latter part of July 1914, when the first World War broke out, the German Premier told the British Ambassador that in case of war between Germany and France, Germany would be faced with the necessity of passing German troops through the neutral area of Belgium. In such an eventuality, the German Premier said, Germany would have no aggressive designs on Belgium and for that reason Britain should overlook such action on the part of Germany. Prime Minister Edward Grey interpreted the request as an affront against Britain and declaring that Britain would not sell her national prestige and honor, made the German request the principal reason for declaring war against Germany. This is still fresh in the memory of the world.

"The British Prime Minister was then referring to the Treaty of Neutrality of Belgium concluded in 1839, a 75-year-old treaty, while the Tripartite Alliance Pact and the Sino-Japanese Basic Agreement were fresh agreements on which the ink had not yet dried.

"President Roosevelt's demand of Japan was not of such a negative nature as to ask a breach of an international agreement entered into between third countries but was of a more positive nature as to demand renouncement of bona fide international agreements concluded by Japan. Besides, the demand was made not only of his own accord but was presented after consulting Britain, Australia, Canada, the Dutch East Indies and the Chiang Kai-shek regime.

"Being a novice in diplomatic negotiations and benighted in international tendencies, President Roosevelt came to the hasty conclusion that Japan would be made to kowtow before his blustering and with the understanding of Britain, Australia, the Netherlands East Indies and Canada on his side, the United States' President dared to coerce Japan into submission, thus leading the United States to the ignominy of the miserable naval defeat at Pearl Harbor.

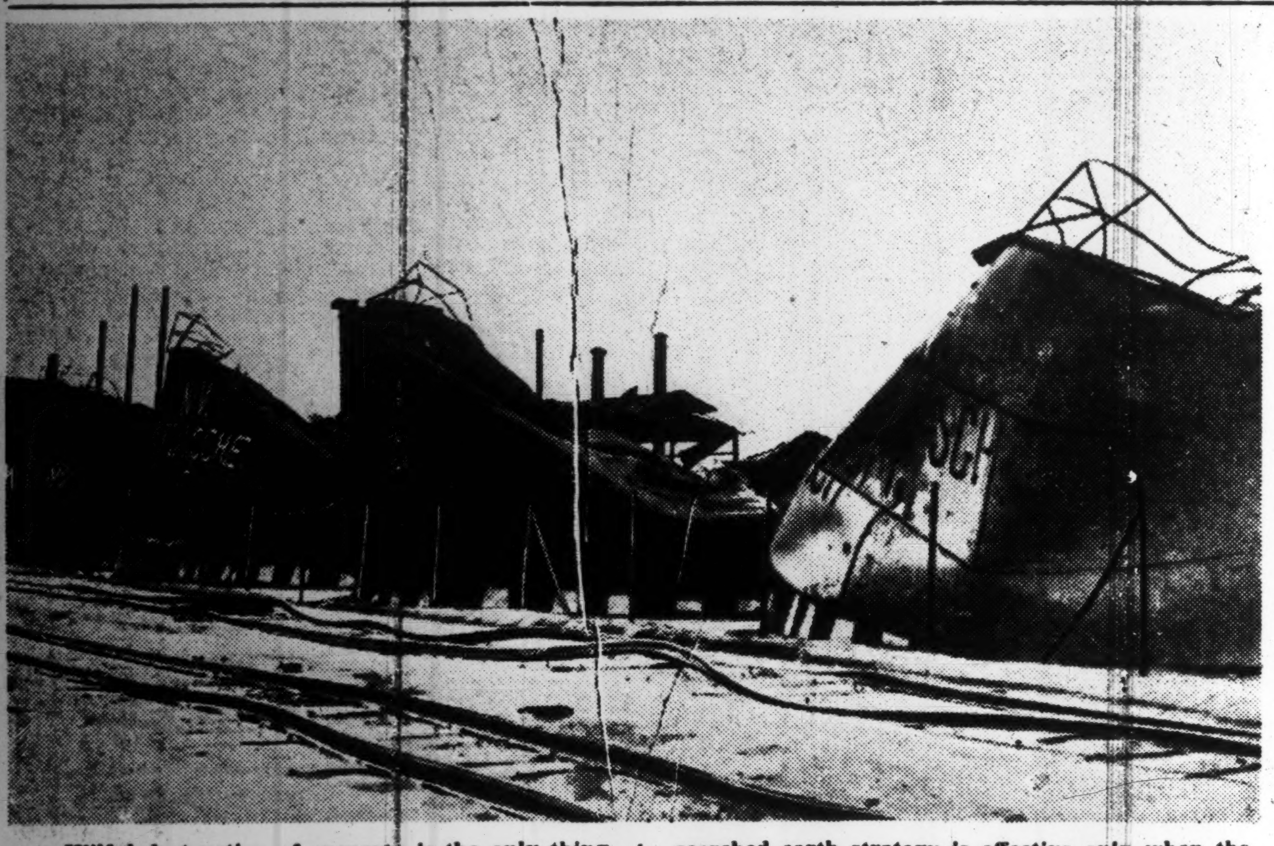
Has Churchill's Backing

"His hasty and reckless conclusion was [illegible] Prime Minister Winston Churchill who, equally blind to the world trend, also threatened Japan by proclaiming that Britain would rise up in arms on the side of America within one hour of the outbreak of a Japanese-American war. There is no doubt but that if Britain had such a far-sighted Premier like the late Edward Grey, she would have exhorted President Roosevelt not to use such threats. There is nothing more dangerous than threats that are wont to be used by inexperienced diplomats.

"In these circumstances, the British Parliament raised a hue and cry against Prime Minister Winston Churchill upon the fall of Singapore, while in the United States also, though in a lesser degree, attacks are being gradually launched against President Roosevelt for his miscalculations. The propaganda of the so-called 'skillful deception' by Japan has been contrived in order to forestall the mounting discontent of the American people, but it is ironical to see that what was considered to be an ingenious artifice has proved to be awaking the people, for the said propaganda is bringing about the contrary result of inflaming the dissatisfaction of the American people.

"Viewed from every angle, President Roosevelt's impetuous action was a futile coercion against Japan, only harmful and venomous to the United States. It is only natural that Japan, presented with such an outrageous demand, should have risen in indignation. It is certainly absurd, to say the least, that President Roosevelt should now, after the fat is in the fire, have the audacity to use such sophistry as 'outdid by Japan's skilful deception' and that the United States 'was caught napping,'" Viscount [illegible] concludes.

Malicious Destruction of Property



Wilful destruction of property is the only thing in which the enemy in the southern region has shown itself to be proficient. The oil tanks above were set on fire by the enemy, fearing that they will pass into the hands of the Japanese. The enemy in the south who is carrying on this policy should keep in mind the advice of the Foreign Policy Association of New York. In a recent report to the American people, it declared that "the scorched earth strategy is effective only when the natives of the areas to which such a strategy has been applied continue guerilla operations long after the termination of hostilities." However, in the south, none of the natives is cooperating with the Americans, British or the Dutch. The malicious destruction of property is only arousing the resentment of the inhabitants. (Censored by War Ministry)

VALETTA BOMBING TOLD BY WAR SCRIBE

British Harbor at Malta Almost Rendered Useless by Furious German Raid

D.N.B.

BERLIN, April 10.—Some details about how the British naval port in Valetta has been crippled by the recent Luftwaffe attacks on Malta were published by the German war correspondent, Erwin Ballhardt.

The correspondent, who is attached to the Luftwaffe squadrons that have incessantly bombed Malta had seen some of the pictures, which had been taken by German reconnoitering planes before and after the attacks.

These pictures clearly showed, the correspondent stated, that Valetta harbor was completely crippled after having been struck recently by a hail storm of German bombs.

Pictures, taken of the harbor shortly after sunrise, show the huge port which was capable of accommodating the largest warships. The same harbor shown ten hours later after incessant attacks of German bombers had nothing more than a heap of debris left. The same was true of the assembling plants.

Moreover, he had also seen the picture of a British destroyer lying in one of the docks, which had been damaged nearly beyond recognition after tons of bombs had found their mark.

The correspondent stated that the crippling of Valetta port must be a terrific blow to the British position in the Mediterranean, for, its docking facilities for British naval units were greater in importance than the facilities at Gibraltar.

Describes Goeteborg Battle

Further details about the sinking of the Norwegian ships, which attempted to break through from the Swedish port of Goeteborg to Britain were described in a belated report by a war correspondent.

The assumption that the Norwegian vessels chartered by the British had waited for weather conditions offering as bad a visibility as possible is confirmed by his report. Nevertheless, he stated the German patrol boat waiting outside the Swedish three-mile zone was able to detect the vessels as soon as they left this zone.

After a brief shelling, the 1,469-ton steamer, Gudvang, was sunk while other craft received hits, which made it impossible for the captains to escape from their ships. Consequently, the captains of three vessels scuttled their ships while two others withdrew to Swedish territorial waters. The greatest part of the crew of these vessels was taken aboard the German warship.

To the great surprise of all, he declared there were also women among the shipwrecked, proving how much the commanders of the vessels, which were to the greater extent manned with British sailors reckoned with succeeding in reaching the British coast.

The report added that British destroyers were waiting outside Skagerrak in order to convoy the vessels to a British port. All they had to do, however, was to bring the badly damaged tanker Newton, to the British port.

Losses of Soviet Planes

Meanwhile, the German High Command announced that between March 15 and April 6, the Soviet air force lost no fewer than 1,049 planes, that is an average of 46 planes per day.

On various days in the above-mentioned period, the losses of the Soviets exceeded 60 planes as for instance on March 17, 19, 28, and April 4.

On March 16, the Soviets lost a total of 73 planes.

BRAZIL'S 'FLYING PRIEST' IS PLACED UNDER ARREST

Charged With Making Remarks In Sermon Inimical to The State

Transocean

BUENOS AIRES, March 27.—Father Gerardo, popularly known as the "flying priest," has been arrested on a charge of having made remarks inimical to the state, it is reported from Rio de Janeiro.

The Father, who is the only priest in possession of a Brazilian pilot's license, is accused of having stated in a sermon that he did not know whether the sinking of Brazilian vessels ought to be blamed on the Germans or on the Brazilians themselves in view of the fact that Brazilians are supporting the United States.

The priest was arrested immediately after the sermon, which was delivered during a memorial service for Brazilian sailors who had lost their lives in voyages to the United States.

MANY SOVIET SOLDIERS OVER 45 YEARS OF AGE

Interesting Details Obtained From Camp for Prisoners Of War

Transocean

BERLIN, March 28.—Interesting details about the ages of Soviet soldiers have been obtained from one of the war prisoners' camps.

According to authoritative military circles, of 500 Soviet soldiers who arrived at a war prisoners' camp behind the central sector of the Easter Front during the last few days and who belonged to the 173rd and 336th Infantry Regiment, more than 200 were aged 45, 100 between 40 and 45, 60 between 30 and 40, 33 between 20 and 30, and about 100 between 16 and 18.

The oldest classes had already seen service in the First World War. They were called up in February last and sent to the front.

The youngest classes were incorporated in the army last autumn.

VENICE TO BE HOST TO 300 JOURNALISTS

12 Nations Including Japan to Create New Ethics for Press

D.N.B.

VENICE, April 10.—The following preview of the Congress of Journalists, which will take place in the near future was given by a special correspondent.

The whole city was dominated by the impending political event of the presence of about 300 delegates from 12 countries, who have already arrived in Venice. Also high Government officials and press representatives from the following countries will be represented in Venice: Italy, Germany, Japan, Bulgaria, Holland, Croatia, Norway, Bohemia-Moravia, the Protectorate, Slovakia, Spain, Rumania and Hungary.

The lists of the participants include the names of leading personages such as Italian Minister for Propaganda, Alessandro Pavolini, Vice-Secretary of the Fascist Party Ravisio, Chief of the Foreign Press in Italy, Minister Rocco, while Germany sent Reich Press Chief Dr. Dietrich, Minister Dr Paul Schmidt from the Foreign Office in Berlin, while Japan is represented by Minister Sakuma from the Japanese Embassy in Berlin.

Others present will be Norwegian Minister for People's Culture, Lund, and many other Government representatives from Holland, Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania and other countries. The languages of many foreign visitors are again to be heard in the streets of Venice just as in peace times.

Doges Palace Selected

The session will take place in the Great Hall of the Senators in the Doges Palace. The Congress will be opened on Friday morning. The circles of the participants of the Congress are expecting a powerful demonstration of this second session of the Union of the National Press Associations, which was founded last year in Vienna.

The Congress is also expected to create world-wide repercussions as the remote objective of the Congress and of the Internation Press Union will be to make the press of the countries, represented in the Union, the standard bearers of a new and revolutionary world order and to create new and hitherto unknown ethics of the press throughout the world.

This high objective will be amply demonstrated by the fact that the session will be opened at the historic hall of the Senators of the famous ancient Doges Palace.

The Congress is furthermore designed to demonstrate the deep gap existing between the revolutionary press of the participating countries and the press of the enemy countries on the other hand. The Congress will furthermore indicate the high degree of responsibility felt by the modern journalists of the Axis and its associated States as compared to those of the democratic States.

The various themes of speeches to be delivered in the course of the sessions further indicate the objective of this journalistic Congress. The Italian speaker will, thus, speak on the attitude of the press of the enemy countries since the beginning of the sanctions against Italy. Another speaker will depict the vast differences existing between the war reporting of the Axis countries and their opponents.

It was also expected that perhaps a new and hitherto unknown evidence for the war guilt of the opponents of the Axis might be brought to light during the session of this Congress.

Brazil Rations Oil Fuel

Transocean

BUENOS AIRES, April 1.—The rationing of fuel oil has been enforced in Brazil, states a dispatch from Rio de Janeiro.

The authorities concerned introduced the measure as from today.

WARPLANES PERFORM BIG ROLE ON BATAAN

Review of Stirring Activities by Imperial Air Force in Philippines Is Given

The activities of the Japanese Air Force were especially remarkable in the operations in the Philippines, reports Domei as it reviewed the general war situation there since the start of the current war and described the detailed results achieved by the Imperial Air Force in that area.

During the period from the outbreak of the war on December 8 to December 28, the Imperial Air Forces destroyed 158 enemy warplanes, dealing a death blow to the American air force. Since December 29, the sky over the islands had not been approached by any enemy planes for some time.

After the fall of Manila on January 2, the American-Filipino Army fled into the Bataan Peninsula and the enemy air force tried to launch a guerilla warfare now and then by coming from their secret airdromes in Limay, Cabcaben and in the Corregidor Island. However, the Japanese Air Force quickly annihilated these few remnant planes of the foe.

Meanwhile, the American air force constructed several secret airdromes in the jungles located in the southern part of Luzon Island from which they launched counter-attacks with warplanes sent from Australia and the Netherlands East Indies. However, they also fell victims to the might of the Imperial Air Units. By February 9, 29 planes (the outcome of two not certain) had been shot down. After that no enemy planes were seen over the Philippines.

Since March 24, the Japanese Air Force daily attacked the fortresses in Corregidor Island and artillery positions, fuel and ammunition depots, power plants and other military establishments in the Bataan Peninsula, thereby completely shattering the plans of counter-offensive of the foe.

When a general attack was launched by the Imperial Forces since April 3, Japanese Air Units, in close collaboration with the Army troops on the foremost front, succeeded in reducing the enemy positions successively.

As the American-Filipino Forces beat a general retreat, Japanese warplanes furiously bombed and machine-gunned the retreating enemy on the highways running through Limay, Lamao and Mariveles.

War Results Reviewed

The operations and war results of the Japanese Air Force since March 24 up to April 7 are as follows:

March 24: Reduced five oil-tanks and blasted small-sized planes and the runways in Corregidor Island and Limay airdrome. Smashed the observatory atop Mt. Samat and repeatedly bombed the enemy artillery positions in the Bataan Peninsula.

March 25: Severely damaged the wharf and caused a fire near the power plant in Corregidor Island. Bombed the positions north of Mt. Mariveles in Bataan.

March 26: Caused fires in 10 places in the Bataan Peninsula. A unit of light bombers raided the foremost front of the enemy and the artillery positions in Mt. Samat sector. A unit of heavy bombers smashed military establishments between Mariveles and Cabcaben and set fire to a 300 ton-class transport ship in Mariveles Bay.

March 28: In collaboration with the Army, attacked military barracks in Corregidor Island, the city of Lamao and military establishments north of Cabcaben and caused fires in several places.

Barracks Smashed

March 30: Bombed military barracks on the north of Corregidor Island and warehouses nearby setting fire to the latter.

March 31: Heavy bombers destroyed the sector around Limay and Lamao, while light bombers assaulted the artillery positions around Bagac.

April 1: Light bombers attacked the enemy's foremost front and artillery positions in Mariveles and Corregidor Island. Heavy bombers rained bombs on the Orion Height.

April 2: Bombed the enemy's foremost front near Mt. Samat, causing fires to break out in five places and blasted one anti-air raid gun position.

April 3: Raided the enemy's foremost front and bombed artillery positions near Mt. Samat.

April 4: In collaboration with the Army, attacked the enemy's foremost front and artillery positions in Bataan.

April 5: With the Army, continued attacks on the enemy positions in Bataan.

April 6: Supported by the Army, attacked the enemy's first defense line and important positions on the second line in Bataan.

April 7: In collaboration with the Army, bombed, the retreating enemy in Bataan Peninsula. Light bombers blasted Limay Bridge and set fire to 10 enemy motorcars.

Today's Sports

BASEBALL

Professional League, Kurowashi vs. Nagoya and Hanshin vs. Kyojin at Korakuen stadium, 1 p.m.

RUGBY

Kanto Collegiate League, Hosei vs. Bunrika at Hosei's home field, Sumimotoyoshi, 2 p.m. Imperial vs. Shodai at Higashi-fushimi, 2:30 p.m.

HOCKEY

Kanto Collegiate League, Hosei vs. Yokohama Commercial, Keio vs. Rikkyo at Tsukishima, 11:45 a.m. German team vs. Shodai at Yokohama Country and Athletic Club, Yokohama, 11 a.m.

ICE HOCKEY

Kanto Collegiate, A division vs. B. division matches, Imperial vs. Chuo at Shibaura rink, 8 p.m.

CYCLING

Kanto Collegiate League, Keio vs. Rikkyo and Waseda vs. Hosei at Omiya stadium, 12 noon.

TABLE TENNIS

Tokyo Girls' Open Meet at Y.W.C.A., Surugadai 8:30 a.m.

Intercollegiate field hockey marks its official spring League season today with two matches at the Tsukishima field from 11:45 a.m. Other sports on tap are baseball, rugby, ice hockey, cycling and table tennis.

Besides the collegiate hockey matches at Tsukishima, the German resident team will again appear at the Y.C. & A.C. grounds in Yokohama from 11 a.m. Their opponents will be the Shodai team.

At the Korakuen stadium, the pro-baseball circuit continues today with another twin-bill. The games are Kurowashi vs. Nagoya and Hanshin vs. Kyojin. First tilt will be at 1 p.m. On Saturday, the Kyojin blasted Nagoya to the tune of, 8 to 1, while the Kurowashi nine eked out a 2 to 1 win over Hanshin.

The rugby schedule calls for no outstanding tilts today, although the Hosei vs. Bunrika match is expected to be a nip and tuck battle. Hosei plays hosts at it's home field in Sumimotoyoshi from 2 p.m. Imperial vs. Shodai is the second match on tap at the Higashi-fushimi ground.

At the Shibaura rink, the Imperial six, the tail-enders of the A division will tackle Chuo, the champion of the B division from 8 p.m. While no title is at stake, the match should prove an interesting one.

The Kanto collegiate cycling league has its second day at the Omiya stadium from 12 noon. Keio meets Rikkyo while Waseda takes on the cyclists from Hosei.

An all-day affair will be the Tokyo girls' open ping pong tournament which will get under way from 8:30 a.m. at the Y.W.C.A.

Saturday's pro-ball results:

Kurowashi	000	000	200	2
Hanshin	000	000	100	1
Nagoya	001	000	000	1
Kyojin	010	300	04a	8

FOREIGNERS RESIDENT IN JAVA TO REGISTER

All Above 17 Years of Age, Excluding Japanese and Natives, Subject to Order

Domei

BATAVIA, April 11.—A residence registration system of all foreign residents will be adopted in the East Indies, it was announced today by the Japanese Military Administration Department here.

Regulations promulgated in this connection are as follows:

1. All foreign residents above 17 years, excluding Japanese subjects and natives of the East Indies, should make out a registration of their residence and simultaneously should swear their sincerity to the Imperial Japanese Forces.

Details, such as dates and places of registration, will be revealed by a chief military administrator of each district.

2. Registration fees will be 150 guilders for male and 80 guilders for female Europeans and Americans; 100 guilders for male Chinese and other Asiatics, including Arabs and Indians, and 50 guilders for female Asiatics.

3. Foreign residents who neither register nor swear their sincerity will be regarded as hostile persons and will not be extended guarantees regarding their safety hereafter both in public and private life.

Berlin-Kabul Phone Link

Transocean

BERLIN, March 28.—Direct wireless telephone calls between Berlin and Kabul (Afghanistan) can henceforth be made every Thursday between 11 o'clock in the morning and 12 noon, according to an announcement by the Reich Ministry of Posts.

Vocal Recital by Kazue Niiro

Sunday April 19 at 6:30 p.m. NIHON SEINENKAN

Assisted by FUMIKO YOTSUYA

Piano Accompaniment: SONOKO HOSHINA

Program

1.	a)	Schumann:	Widmung
	b)	"	Der Nussbaum
	c)	Wolf:	Verborgenheit
	d)	"	Er ists
2.	a)	Massnet:	Auvretes yeaux bleus
	b)	Faure:	Automne
	c)	"	Claire de Lune
	d)	Debussy:	Mandoline
		(Alto Solo—Fumiko Yotsuya)	
3.	a)	C. Hasegawa:	"Chikuma-Gawa Ryojo-no-Uta"
	b)	R. Hirota:	"Rijiri Shimane"
	c)	Schubert:	Fruehlingstraum
	d)	"	Erlkoenig
4.	a)	K. Yamada:	"Jogashima-no-Ame"
	b)	"	"Izayoi-zuki"
	c)	K. Hashimoto:	"Okashi-no-Iye"
	d)	T. Hattori:	"No-no-Hitsuji"
		(Duet—Niiro and Yotsuya)	
5.	a)	Offenbach:	Barcarolle from "Tales of Hoffmann"
	b)	Ponchielli:	Duet from "La Gioconda"
6.	a)	Bizet:	Air de Micaela from "Carmen"
	b)	Gounod:	Aria from "Faust"

ADMISSION: ¥1.50 (Inc. Tax) Advance Booking at Play Guide, Music Stores, Nihon Seinenkan.

BEETHOVEN

SYMPHONY No. 8
F Major, Op. 93

a) Allegro vivace e con brio
b) Allegretto scherzando
c) Tempo di minuetto
d) Allegro vivace

The Eighth is one of the great joys of all orchestral music. It fairly bubbles over with "joie de vivre." Beethoven's love of nature is reflected here and the happiness he pours out in the music can be traced to his admiration of the country.

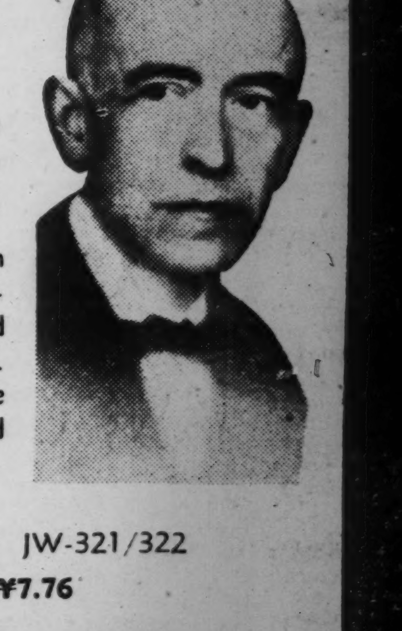
THE VIENNA PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
Conducted by Felix Weingartner
Three 12-inch Blue Label Records: J-8669/8671
Complete in Special Album (¥1.20): ¥12.84

CONCERTO pour Clavecin, Flute Hautbois, Clarinette, Violon et Violoncelle

MASTERWORKS SET NO. 375

Manuel de Falla (Clavecin) Moyse (Flute) Bonneau (Hautbois), Godeau (Clarinette) Darrieux (Violon), Cruque (Violoncelle)

Written in 1926 by Spain's best-known contemporary composer, this modern Concerto for Clavecin (Harpsichord) is based upon a theme of Ancient Spanish folklores. With de Falla, the composer, himself at the Clavecin a refined setting is colorfully added to the primitive Spanish melodies.



DE FALLA

Two 12-inch Blue Label Records: JW-321/322
Complete with Notes: ¥7.76

Columbia

GINZA-DO
Opposite Matsuya Dept. Store Ginza Sanchome, Tokyo.
Tel. Kyobashi 1767.

PALACE HOTEL
Shanghai
Enjoys a world wide reputation for
COMFORT CUISINE SERVICE
Entirely renovated
Moderate Daily and Monthly Rates
Under Swiss Management

RUMANIAN EFFORTS PRAISED BY OSHIMA

Envoy to Germany Expresses Firm Conviction in Axis Victory

DNB.

BUCHAREST, April 9.—The Japanese Ambassador to Berlin, Lieutenant-General Hiroshi Oshima, who en route to Sofia arrived at the Rumanian capital on Thursday noon, made the following statement to the Rumanian and foreign Press:

"My journey to the countries in the European Southeast is not connected with any particular political purpose. Hence this journey is of a private nature. Nevertheless, this tour is of great personal interest to me since it will add to my knowledge regarding the situation in these countries. I also expect an enlargement of my knowledge on the Danube and Balkan areas as a consequence of my various conversations with my colleagues in the various capitals of these countries.

"I was once before in Rumania in 1937. Since then the mental and political picture of the world has undergone fundamental changes and in this country the national will to existence has created new bases for the national community. By the wise policy of Marshal Antonescu the industrious Rumanian people have also entered a new phase in their historical development. I am greatly impressed by the modern Rumanian development and the active forces of this country.

"Japan is most closely allied to Germany, Italy, and the other Powers of the Tripartite Pact in her struggle for a new order in the world which is to guarantee all nations peace and a rightful share in the riches and the blessings of the earth. I am firmly convinced that this struggle will lead to the complete and final victory of the allied nations. Since, however, the effects and aims of the Tripartite Pact are extending beyond a mere comradeship in arms in this war I also believe in a more favorable solution of the economic problems.

"British and American war propaganda which is playing on the economic difficulties of the allied nations appears to me as a mere bluff. The falsity of this propaganda is amply characterized by the fact that Japan already today in East Asia is occupying such a strong economic position that this position alone will make the Anglo-Saxon plans fail. From this Japanese economic position, however, all those will benefit who help in the erection of a new better order in the world."

Ambassador Oshima told interviewers that he would leave Bucharest presumably on Saturday and then proceed to Sofia and to Athens. At Sofia he will meet his colleague from Ankara who will inform him about the conditions in Turkey. From Athens Ambassador Oshima will return directly to Berlin.

Contemporary Japanese Literature

(Continued from Page 6)

to add to its effectiveness somewhat.

Worthy of Consideration

Nevertheless, as the emphasis is felt in however slight a degree, it cannot be said to be a success as a work that aimed at the beauty and significance of the idea of philosophic resignation dwelt upon here. Be that as it may, we believe that the points enumerated above will show that this is a story which is worthy of consideration in getting a general idea of the stirring in men's minds during the last phase of individualism when it became impossible to grasp realistic, humanistic ideals; also of how this emotional sense of futility became linked with the traditional, philosophic state of mind.

* * *

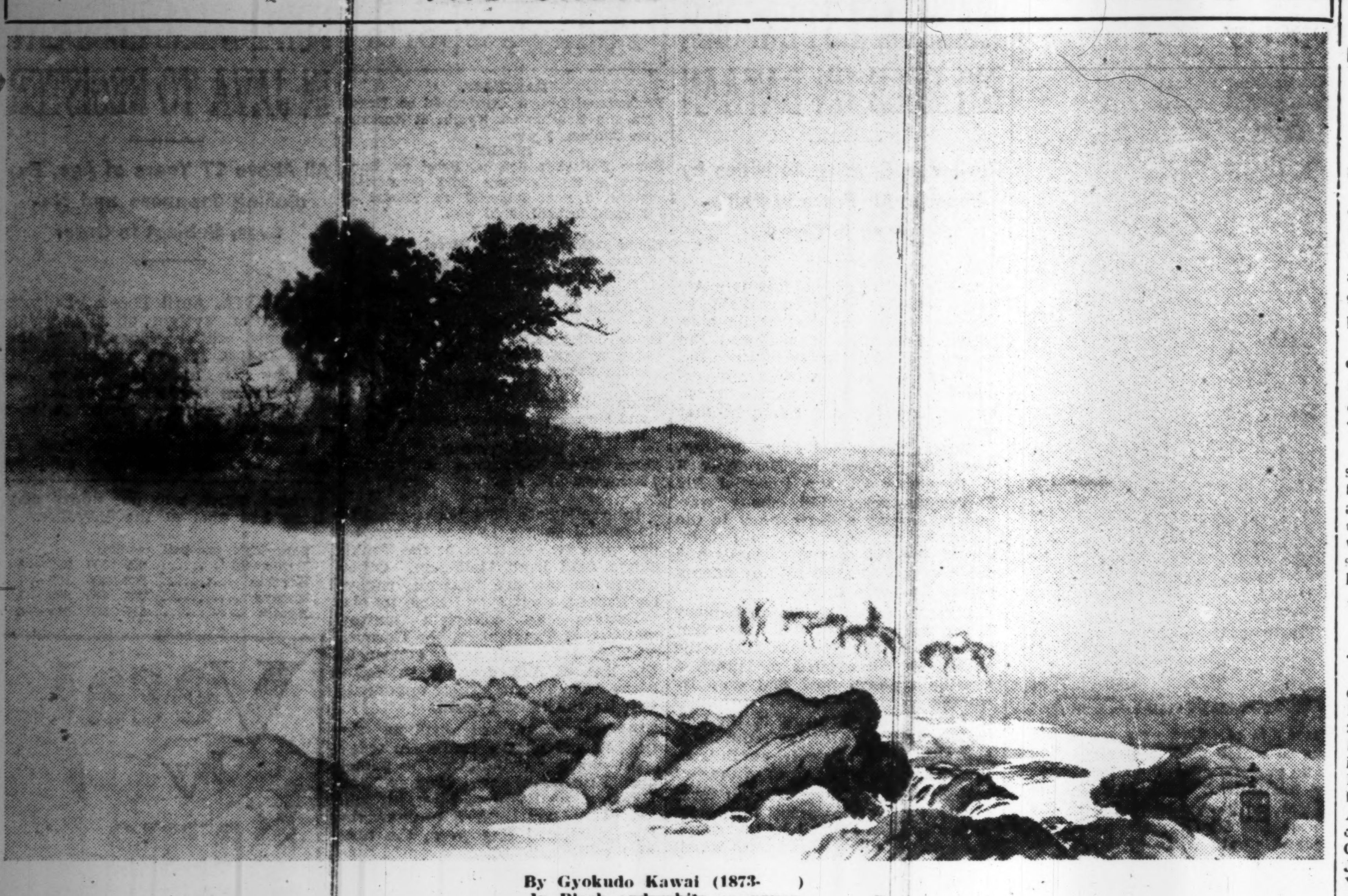
The author, Saisei Muro, was born on August 1, 1889, in the city of Kanazawa. Aside from studying Chinese literature under his father, a samurai, he has had no formal education to speak of. He made his start as a poet, later changing to fiction writing. Apart from his collections of verses including Ai no Shi-shu (Love Poems: A Collection), 1918, and Jojo Shokyoku-Shu (Lyrical Sonnets: A Collection), 1918, his representative works comprise such novels and short stories as Yonen Jidai (Childhood Days), 1919; Utsukushiki Hyoga (Beautiful Glacier), 1920; Doji (Children), 1922; Tenryu-ji Nite (At the Tenryu-ji Temple), 1926; Ikuyo no Baai (In Ikuyo's Case), 1928; Kami-gami no Hedo (The Spew of the Gods), 1935; Ani Imoto (Brother and Sister), 1935; and Sei-Shojo (The Holy Virgin), 1935.

From the first he adhered to poetry and sentiment, rarely interesting himself in fictional incidents and psychological intricacies, and his distinctive quality was a kind of recklessness, persisting in a bold expressionism and technique and an ungrammatical prose. Soon afterward, however, he perfected this medium. He also acquired the virtuosity of a novelist's observation. Recently he has become one of the much-talked of writers of this country, and his Ani Imoto (Brother and Sister) and other short stories were given second place—Riichi Yokomitsu's Monsho (Family Crest) getting the highest honor—in the 1935 awards, the first of their kind, of the Bungei Konwa Kai (Literary Round-Table Society). He has a deep interest in Haiku poetry, which has been built up essentially from the sentimentalism of philosophic resignation, as well as in the kind of taste in landscape gardening shown in Boteki-an no Uritate, having written a book in this connection entitled Niwa o Tsukuru Hito (Men Who Build Gardens) in 1926.

He has also turned out some plays, including Otsuki Denzo (1926).—(K.B.S.)

The End

THE CRESCENT MOON



By Gyokudo Kawai (1873-)
In Black and white on paper
Owned by Count Nobuaki Makino

Here is depicted a rural landscape at twilight, with the crescent moon faintly visible in the air. It is painted mainly in black and white touched with light color. In the depiction of trees and evening haze lingering low, the painter makes skilful use of blurs of black ink and shading representing space. In this work may be traced two tendencies—that of the Shijo school and that of the Kano, both of which the artist studied, though of course he based his conceptual representation on studies from nature.

The painter, Gyokudo Kawai, was born in Aichi Prefecture, received training from Gyokusen Mochizuki (1834-1913) and Bairei Kono in the Shijo school of painting in Kyoto, and later studied in the Kano school under Gaho Hashimoto in Tokyo. He had produced excellent work at the exhibitions sponsored by the Institute of Japanese Art founded in 1898, but when the piece illustrated here appeared in the Tokyo Industrial Exposition of 1907, his fame was greatly augmented. Since then he has continued to produce much excellent work and has taught many art students during the long period of his professorship at the Tokyo Fine Art School. At present, ranked with Seiho Takeuchi and Taikan Yokoyama, he is regarded as one of the great masters. He is also Artist to the Imperial Household and holds an important position as a member of the Imperial Academy of Art. (K.B.S. Photo)

Dimensions of Japanese Cultural Landscape

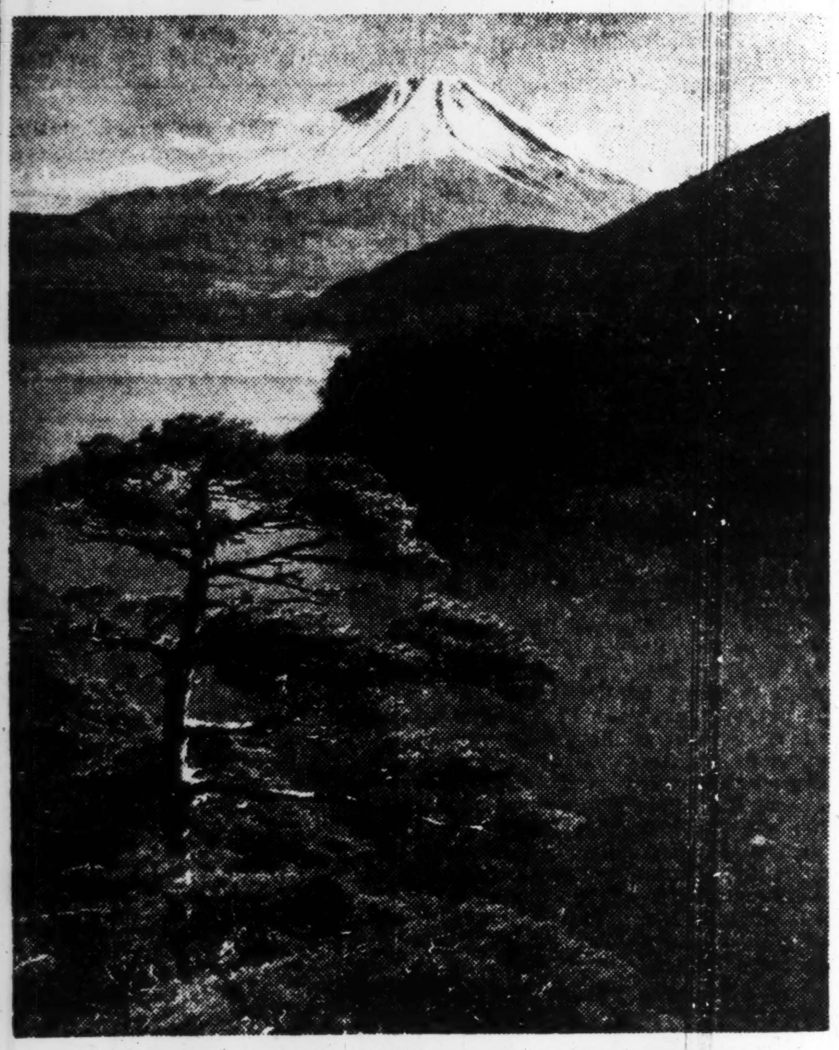
By SHIGEYOSHI SAKABE

Let us disregard stock epithets and stock sentiments and be matter-of-fact in grappling with this elusive thing called "Japanese culture." Let us be realists and look at it not through the camera but through the stereoscope and observe its depth as well as length and width. And do let us remember once for all that "Japanese culture," though it is and has always been unmistakably Japanese in outlook, is a composite entity, with many dimensions, into whose making a variety of factors have gone through the ages. Cultural waves from India, China and Chosen, and minor and more indirect gifts from other lands have been blended in the pattern of Japanese culture, and the result of such blendings have always been distinctly Japanese. Minus those elements which are originally foreign, there is very little left of indigenous Japanese culture. One thing that remains thoroughly Japanese is this Japonising process whereby everything poured into its pattern comes out completely transformed according thereto.

Critics, both native and foreign, have appraised Japanese culture in words that sound at once final and convincing. These pet generalizations are adequate enough, but they are often found to tend to obscure, rather than help to clarify, the outline of this unwieldly heritage of ours. The fault has lain in their attempt to look at it from a monistic, and not a pluralistic, point of view. National culture is at any given moment like the total shadow of a grown tree, some of whose branches and leaves have decayed and gone but have left an undying mark in the shadow. Nothing is added to the tree but that it leaves its everlasting reflection in the shadow.

Limited space precludes our going very far in studying the complex multiples that have gone into the pattern of Japanese culture. For the present, we shall have to confine ourselves to the consideration of physical factors only. The first factor to be reviewed is climate. The mainland of Japan is located in the Temperate Zone where the blessings of the sun are meted out in the regular cycle of four seasons. The sun is not fierce and domineering as in the tropical regions, nor is it gloomy and foreboding as in the Frigid Zone. In Japan the sun is kind and loving, and man and nature are on friendly terms with it. All botanical genii and zoological species are happily embraced in its benevolence. The contour of the landscape they compose is characterized by quiet, beauty and a small-scale richness. There is no suggestion of extreme optimism or pessimism, and violence of emotion and dejection of mood, typical of the hot south and the cold north, are present only by exception. Japanese heliotropism is an inevitable heredity. Neither our ancestors nor we of today can turn away from it. Just look at our national flag. It would be superfluous to cite examples of our heliotropism such as abound in our religious institutions, arts and literature. How proudly we have called our country the Land of the Rising Sun!

The second factor is the insular and aqueous constitution of our country. Japanese geography is half hydrography. Japan is aptly called an Island Empire, and as if the seas that surround the islands were not enough, they are cut across by innumerable rivers and streams, dotted with countless lakes. Fountains, springs, ponds and cataracts are everywhere. Indeed Japan is a land of abundant water, and the best feature of it is its friendly cleanliness. It lends itself so admirably to the whole picture of Japanese scenery. Without it our landscape painting is unthinkable. And the lapping waves on the pine-lined shores and the white-foaming torrents and cataracts in the silent hills provide fitting cadenzas and staccatoes to the ever repeating theme in the symphonies of our nature. Open the first chapter of the "Kojiki" (Records of Ancient Matters), our earliest history, and read the story of the first purification, a ceremony which ever since has formed the ritualistic basis of Shintoism, our national cult. Basho's seventeen-syllable poem that revolutionalized Japanese poetry has as its background an old pond and a splash of water. Sesshu's great fame as a lyrical artist rests on his mastery of aqueous scenes, and Korin is remembered for his superb representations of the waterside flower, the iris.



The peerless Mt. Fuji is closely associated with Japanese culture in all phases as seen in the works of poets and painters. (Photo: B.T.I.)

The third factor is the picturesque topography due to the unique land formation. Forces of nature, aqueous and igneous, have alternately caused violent upheavals in the Islands and the result is the mountain ranges that run lengthwise through the center of Japan. Thus was Mt. Fuji brought into being and many minor Fujis in the provinces. Akahito's poem on Mt. Fuji, included in the "Manyoshu," our earliest anthology, has become a sort of national anthem. It has been said that if all the pages containing poems on Fuji were removed from poetry books and piled up, they would soar higher than the sacred mountain itself. So full, indeed, is Japanese literature of references, eulogies and legends, all having to do with this mountain. Hokusai's "Hundred Views of Fuji" is perhaps the best-known representation by the brush. Painters of Japan, both ancient and modern, have added continuously to the multifarious variations of what is undoubtedly the most popular and widely appealing theme. To the Japanese, mountains have been a necessary part of their surroundings, constituting a third dimension in their cultural landscape.

So it has become our second nature to turn to the mountains, rivers, lakes and waterfalls, and the sun for joy and in sorrow. They have fostered our religious sentiments and shaped our aesthetic principles. And the true significance of the trio of these tropisms can be grasped only when they are regarded as integral parts of a whole. For in Japan they are inseparable and constitute the width and the length and the depth of nature and art. One is incomplete unless in company with the others. The beauty of a mountain scenery is enhanced when viewed together with water, and its majesty and grandeur are accentuated under the brilliant sun. It is not a mere coincidence that both Akahito's poem, already referred to, and another well-known "Manyoshu" poem on the same subject by an unknown poet, quoted below, combine in them unconsciously these three dimensions of Japanese nature.

Mount Fuji

Lo! There towers the lofty peak of Fuji
From between Kai and wave-washed Suruga.
The clouds of heaven dare not cross it,
Nor the birds of the air soar above it.
The snows quench the burning fires
The fires consume the falling snow.
It baffles the tongue, it cannot be named,
It is a god mysterious.
The lake called Se is embosomed in it,
The river we cross, the Fuji, is its torrent.
In the land of Yamato, the Land of the Rising Sun,
It is our treasure, our tutelary god
It never tires our eyes to look up
To the lofty peak of Fuji!

Envoys

The snows that crown the peak of Fuji
Melt on the mid-June day,
And that night it snows again.

INDIANS IN SHONAN CITY JOIN MOVE FOR FREEDOM

Fight for Independence Increasing in Momentum With Japanese Victories

Domei

SHONAN CITY, April 10.—The independence movement for the establishment of "India for the Indians" is rapidly gaining strength among 1,500,000 Indian people residing in this city and the entire peninsula of Malaya.

In concert with the Indian independence movement in Thailand, they recently formed the Indian Independence League in Malaya and Thailand.

The movement is rapidly gaining strength of late apparently spurred by brilliant military achievements attained by Japanese Naval Forces operating in the Indian Ocean, which are accelerating the wholesale collapse of British influence in East Asia.

Music Notes

Several noted Japanese singers, including Miss Kikue Takita, soprano; Miss Kiyoko Maruyama, alto; Masazumi Narumi, tenor, and Itsuro Fukushima, baritone, will participate in an "Evening of Vocal Solo and Ensemble Performances" at the Nihon Seinenkan from 6 p.m. Tuesday, April 14. The program, announced as a "Greater East Asia Cultural Construction Concert," contains Japanese songs composed by Kosak Yamada, Ryuji Suzuki, Kosuke Komatsu, and Kunihiko Hashimoto; lieder by Schubert, Schumann, and Liszt; various opera selections, and as the concluding number, the quartet from Verdi's opera, "Rigoletto." Piano solos and accompaniments will be played by Miss Sugako Yamamoto.

Miss Kazuko Kusama, the successful young pianist, will be featured as the soloist of the New Symphony Orchestra's 235th periodical subscription concert at the Hibiya Public Hall from 7 p.m., Wednesday and Thursday, April 15 and 16 respectively, under the direction of Hisatada Otaka. Beethoven's Third Symphony ("Eroica"); Faure's Ballade for Piano and Orchestra and Ravel's Spanish Rhapsody make up the program.

A Beethoven Cycle of four concerts extending over a period of three months will be given by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Professor Manfred Gurlitt, with the first program announced for Friday, April 17, 6:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Professor Alexandre Moguilewsky, of the Tokyo Academy of Music, will be presented as the soloist in the Violin Concerto in D major. The "Curiolanus" Overture and the "Eroica" Symphony will be played by the orchestra. The Symphonies No. 3 and No. 5, and the Overtures, No. 3 and No. 5, and the Overtures, "Fidelio," "Egmont," and "Weihe des Hauses," will be given in the ensuing concerts.

Scenic performances of selections from three Italian operas will be presented by Miss Tayo Kaneko, noted concert and opera soprano, at her vocal recital at the Nihon Seinenkan from 6 p.m., Friday, April 17, under the auspices of the Nippon Geiji Association. Madam Nobuko Hara, a pioneer in the Japanese opera movement, is directing the program in which the Tokyo Vocal Music School Chorus and several other artists will assist.

The German lied composer Schubert is the subject of a musical lecture recital sponsored by the Tokyo Music Lovers Society at the Seikatsu-Kan, Surugadai 1-chome, Kanda, 7 p.m. Saturday, April 18. Keikichi Yatabe, bass, will offer selected Schubert songs, assisted at the piano by Masahiro Tsuchikawa.

Light music offerings scheduled for Saturday, April 18, include an accordion, piano, and harmonica band program sponsored by the Japanese Harmonica League and other organizations from 6 p.m., at the Sangyo Kaikan; and the 15th periodical performance by the Nambu Harmonica League, featuring vocal solos by Miss Sayoko Iguchi, soprano, and Soichiro Namioka, brass, from 5:30 p.m., at the Nihon Seinenkan.

With the support of the Information Board and the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, the 13th periodical "Welfare Culture Evening" sponsored by the cultural department of the International Cultural Institute will be held at the Kyoritsu Hall from 1 and 5:30 p.m., Saturday, April 18. Three leading Japanese musicians will appear in the concert: Miss Mary-Estelle Iwamoto, violinist, playing Vitali's Chaconne and selections by Bloch and Saint-Saens; Madam Fumiko Yotsuya, alto, offering Japanese songs by Koscak Yamada, Shimizu Fujii, Kunihiko Hashimoto, and pieces from Bizet's opera "Carmen;" and Urimura Nobechi, pianist, performing an all-Chopin program. Musical comments by Mitsuru Ushiyama, noted musical critic; performances by the International Cultural Institute Chorus under the baton of Kojiro Kobune, and a French musical talkie, "La Chanson de l'Adieu," round off the program.

Kazuo Yamada will conduct the New Symphony Orchestra's third Sunday Afternoon Concert at the Hibiya Public Hall from 1 p.m., April 19. Works by Rossini, Smetana, Tomojiro Ikenouchi, and Beethoven will be performed, with soprano solos by Miss Miho Nagato.

A young soprano, Miss Kazue Niiro, will give her debut recital at the Nihon Seinenkan from 6:30 p.m. Sunday, April 19, with the assistance of Madam Fumiko Yotsuya, alto, and Miss Sonoko Hoshina, pianist.

TIMES BOOK SHELF

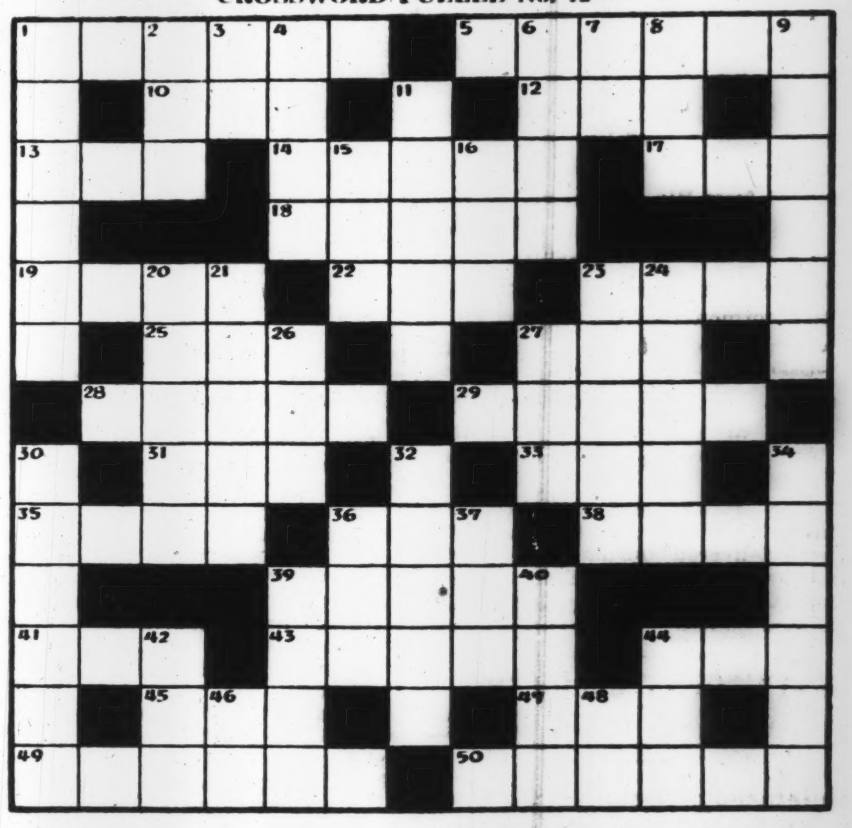
(Continued from Page 6)

who adopted the boy under the special condition that he should renew his relationship with his real father at the time of his coming of age.

The terms were duly fulfilled, and the young millionaire left for Germany to meet his old father. Besides his personal affairs, the Americanized fellow hopes to make an immense fortune by founding numerous factories, whereby the small and great capitalists of the provincial town are expected to help him as share-holders. The excitement among the inhabitants, except the dentist who tells the story, comes to a climax, but an unexpected scandal frustrates all hopes. Nevertheless, the whole has a happy end. The story pictures a world sick and out of control, in which the responsible rulers are so blindly confident of themselves that they are like people who commit suicide. The many delightfully fresh scenes in the novel, the extremely individual style and imagination of the author achieve extraordinary effects within a narrow range of images, persons and ideas.

Can You Do It? By Sax

CROSSWORD PUZZLE No. 12



ACROSS

1. Stoat.
5. Take up.
10. Prefix meaning "again."
12. Priest's white tunic.
13. Tear.
14. Very important.
17. Suffix indicating calling.
18. Eat away.
19. Inelegant protector from rain.
22. Female woolly animal.
23. Name of scuttled battleship.
25. Unit of electrical resistance.
27. Japanese outcasts.
28. Once more.
29. Done to death.
31. Custom.
33. Loud noise.
35. Apportion sparingly.
36. Fairy.
38. Half (prefix).
39. One-masted vessel.
41. Sprite.
43. Incite.
44. High tone.
45. Finish.
47. Time-worn.
49. Butt.
50. Feetless.

DOWN

1. Exasperate.
2. Plan.
3. Negative prefix.
4. Hub.
6. Bundle.
7. St. Louis.
8. Negro sorcery.
9. Large island S.W. of the Philippines.
11. Puts away.
15. Rage.
16. Second half of a word for procession.
20. Great personage.
21. Aspect.
23. Well-behaved.
24. Author of the "Rights of Man."
26. Japanese prefecture.
27. Olden times.
30. Habitual user.
32. Escape.
34. Female organ.
36. Tree.
37. Adversary.
39. Whole rib part.
40. "Kawazu tobikomu mizu no oto."
42. For each.
44. Augment.
46. Contrary of OK.
48. Exclamation.

TODAY'S WORD TEASER

Change BONE into CHEW in eight steps.

Solution of Last Teaser

One way (in four steps, and not in six steps as originally posed by mistake) is: ALE, ALT, AIT, BIT, BIB.

Solution of Crossword No. 11

(Look for today's solutions next Sunday.)

Classified Ads.

Bring Quick Results.

RATE: ¥1.50 per ½ inch per insertion inclusive of tax

According to the emergency postal regulations now in force, advertisements or replies to the same should accompany the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Help Wanted

COOK-AMAH, experienced, by foreigner, morning only. Box 112, Japan Times, Tokyo.

WANTED young cook-amah. Apply with references to Box 619, Japan Times, Yokohama.

WANTED, for newspaper work, translators from Japanese into English. Must be fast and accurate and able to write clear English. Reply to Box 114, Japan Times, Tokyo, enclosing curriculum vitae in Japanese and stating desired salary.

YOUNG man, industrious, wanted. Possibilities of working in the southern region. Knowledge of foreign language and experience in export and import preferable. Apply with curriculum vitae, stating salary required, etc. to Box 105, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Situation Wanted

LADY steno-typist, well experienced, good in filing, open for immediate engagement. Speaks Japanese fluently. Apply Box 622, Japan Times, Yokohama.

PART-TIME work wanted by a Nisei woman, a student of a woman's college in Tokyo. Apply Box 113, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-chi, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

Miscellaneous

UTILIZE our service when applications for permit or report to the Government regarding Foreign Exchange Control Law and Freezing Law or others are desired to be made out. Quick and dependable service assured. Jiro Hatano Trade Office. Tel. 57-1390. Taikaku Bldg., 3, 5-chome, Nishi-Ginza, Kyobashi-Ku, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

FOREIGN furniture, books, clothes, pianos, sewing machines, etc. at reasonable prices. Write or phone to George Yoshida Shoten, 66 Hommoku Sannotani, Yokohama, Tel. 2-6426, c/o Kanakuraya.

PIANOS, electric refrigerators, furniture, carpets, safes, wanted at high prices. Especially attractive prices will be paid for pianos or electric refrigerators. Apply Shioda Shoten, 20, 2-chome, Kamidori, Shibuya-ku, or telephone to Aoyama 36-5837 and ask for Shioda.

USED furniture bought at high prices. C. Matsushita, furniture merchant. No. 172, Motomachi 4-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. Honkyoku 2-4448.

For Sale

BABY'S play pen. Apply Box 623, Japan Times, Yokohama.

ELECTRIC gramophone de luxe, four tubes, in best condition, for sale at reasonable price. Box 111, Japan Times, Tokyo.

VICTOR electric gramophone, also large-size record case. Apply Kusumoto, 870, 1-chome, Setagaya-machi, Setagaya-ku, near Setagaya Station on Tamagawa Densha line from Shibuya Station.

Professional Notices

MEDICAL

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

HOSAKA Hospital, Prof. Dr. T. Hosaka, obstetrician and gynaecologist. Hours: 9 a.m. to noon. Bright, sanitary and modern hospital. Address: 13, 1-chome, Kobiki-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo, behind Kabukiza Theater, corner of Miyoshi Bridge.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 3-6 p.m., until noon on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

TUBERCULOSIS specialist. Toyo Naika Hospital, 15, Kudan 4-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, Tel. Kudan 33-0062, 0063. Owned and supervised by Dr. T. Takata, Sanatorium — the Nankoin, Chigasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture. Tel. Chigasaki No. 2.

General

FURNITURE

NEW and used furniture sold, bought or rented at reasonable prices. If you wish to dispose of your household effects please telephone Shiba 43-3106. Daimaru Furniture Store. No. 1 of 3 Banchi, 3-chome, Tamura-cho, Shiba-ku.

PACKING

WE pack furniture, fragile articles, personal effects and other general goods for removal and shipping. Prompt and careful work guaranteed. Moderate charges. Kindly apply to Kagaya & Co. former porcelain dealer), c/o Edoya Silk Store, Tor Road, Kobe. Tel. Fukiai 1336.

High Class Steel Beds Wood Finish Any Color

Catalogue on Request

Japan's largest bed manufacturers

EMPRESS BED CO.

2 Kyobashi 3-chome, Kyobashiku, Tokyo Tel. Kyobashi (56) 6051, 8309, near Katakura Bldg., Kyobashi tramcar crossing.

ALUMINUM INDUSTRY HAS BRIGHT FUTURE

Demand Growing As Aircraft Assuming Greater Importance in War

IS UBIQUITOUS IN SOUTH

Japan Urged to Support Germany in Aluminum War With U.S.

Nothing is more promising than the future of the aluminum industry among all the manufacturing industries of Japan since demand for this light metal is growing and is expected to grow with the progress of both war and construction in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, writes Masao Anzai, managing director of the Showa Electric Works in the magazine Kogyo Kokusaku.

Demand for it is growing at such a tempo, in fact, that an expansion to two or three times the present manufacturing capacity will not be sufficient to cover the ever-mounting consumption.

The very first use that leaps to one's mind is aircraft. Military and naval experts all agree that the importance of the air arm will continue to increase with the development of the science of war and ever greater air force will be required to achieve military or naval success. An airplane, says Mr. Anzai, is nothing but aluminum whipped into shape. Aircraft will also be needed for rapid transportation, the demand for which is steadily growing.

Sphere Full of Bauxite

Bauxite, the ore from which aluminum is obtained, is formed of aluminum-bearing igneous rocks which have undergone weathering in intense tropical climate, Mr. Anzai points out. Thus if some reddish earth or rock is sighted in an area near the equator one may consider it to be bauxite. The bauxite that Japan has been obtaining from the south is that of Johore on the Malay Peninsula, Bintan Island of the Rhio Archipelago and Bataan in the Philippines. Bauxite, however, is certainly to be found in other southern areas as well. Productivity expansion in aluminum can be effected well enough with the ores obtainable from Johore or Bintan, where the necessary surveys have already been made. Since, however, vast new areas in the tropical regions have been added to our sphere of influence the bauxite supply available to us may be considered inexhaustible.

Until quite recently Japan, together with the Soviet Union, had been considered a powerful nation minus an aluminum industry because it had no abundant resources yielding bauxite of a high grade but since 1933 when the industry was inaugurated an astonishing stride has been taken and Japan has forged ahead of Britain, France and Italy, until last year it probably surpassed the Soviet Union in production and has captured third place, next to the United States and Germany. Having secured the world's richest veins of bauxite, Japan's aluminum industry decidedly has a brilliant future.

Aluminum War

In the last analysis, the whole course of the War may be affected by the strength of a belligerent's aluminum production capacity. It was not for nothing that Germany strove so assiduously to become the greatest aluminum-producing country in the world, or that the United States since then has undertaken to surpass Germany in its production. The following table will show the course of struggle between Germany and the United States for aluminum supremacy:

Production of Aluminum By U.S., Germany
(in metric tons)

	Germany	United States
1936	74.200	102.027
1937	127.500	133.037
1938	161.000	130.400
1939	200.000	146.000
1940	200.000	184.000

(Note. Since 1938, Germany has been acquiring 5,000 metric tons of aluminum from the erstwhile Austria in addition to the output stated above.)

Although Germany has captured first place in the production of aluminum, which has enabled it to build the necessary aircraft for its blitzkriegs, the efforts since made by the United States to expand productivity cannot be ignored. The figure for 1940 was 184,000 metric tons, but its productive capacity was that year expanded to 223,000 metric tons against the 250,000 metric tons of Germany. At the end of 1941 it probably exceeded the productive capacity of Germany at about 308,000 metric tons and by the end of 1943 it is intended to be expanded to 800,000 metric tons. In view of this desperate struggle for aluminum supremacy between Germany and the United States it is up to Japan to increase the fighting strength of the Axis by expanding its own capacity to the utmost with the vast resources at its command, concludes the article.

To Form Marine Council

With the purpose of adjusting payment of indemnities against damages sustained by merchantmen, as well as by army and navy transports, a Wartime Marine Indemnity Adjustment Council will be created in the near future, among the Finance, Navy and War Ministries and the Marine Affairs Board, the Miyako reported Saturday.

NOT A SURREALISTIC PAINTING

This weird-looking scene is not an example of modernistic art but simply a vat in which staple fiber is being manufactured. Out of this substance is made the supplementary material that goes into the fabrics for cotton and woolen clothing. The various defects of staple fiber, such as small resistance to wear and tear and to moisture, are being combated little by little by unceasing research on the part of chemists and textile experts.

SENTIMENT BULLISH ON NAVAL RESULTS

Tokyo Exchange, New, Swings Upward on Wave of General Upsurge

The Imperial Headquarters' announcement concerning the Navy's brilliant achievements in the Indian Ocean, coupled with the expected imminence of the fall of the Bataan Peninsula, Saturday noticeably brightened the atmosphere of the Tokyo Stock Exchange so that a selective buying sentiment pervaded the whole list of Miscellaneous wares. Affected by this strong tendency, the bourse issue also swung upward by ¥0.60 in the short-term section.

In the long-term section, Japan Carbon jumped ¥1.60, Japan Fat and Oil ¥1.90, Japan Soda ¥2.00 and Toa Tobacco, new, ¥2.10. The indication that the Japan Soda Company would maintain the share dividend for the first half of this year at nine per cent per annum stimulated a bullish sentiment for the issue, while buying on a scale down is partly responsible for the rise of Toa Tobacco.

A rising trend was also seen in munitions industrials in the long-term section. Tekkosha advanced ¥1.00, Uraga Dock ¥0.40, Hakodate Dock ¥0.40, Mitsubishi Heavy Industries ¥0.30, Special Steel Tubing ¥0.40. In the long-term market also, Japan Steel Tubing was up ¥0.20, Hitachi Iron Works ¥0.40, Kokura Steel Works ¥0.90 and Mitsubishi Heavy Industries ¥0.50.

Closing prices of important wares in the short-term section are as follows: Tokyo Exchange, new, ¥133,-30, N. Y. K. ¥106.50, its new ¥91.50, Kanegafuchi Spinning ¥155.80, its new ¥100.00 and Teikoku Rayon, new, ¥91.50.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's morning session were:

First Section	Clos.		May	June
Kanegafuchi Spin. (50)				55.3
Do. new (25)	100.7	u .6		101.4
Teikoku Rayon (50)	101.5	d .1		
Do. new (37½)	92.3	u .7	92.5	91.0
Tokyo Rayon (50)	41.3	u .8	40.8	41.0
Toyo Rayon, new (50)				74.8
Electro-chemical (50)			61.2	60.5
Ensuiko Sugar (50)	64.4	u1.1	63.7	64.1
Second Section				
N. Y. K. (50)				106.1
Do. new (37½)				92.1
O. S. K. (50)			90.8	98.1
Do. new (37½)	84.1		96.9	97.7
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)			83.1	82.4
Do. new (25)				55.0
Uraga Dock (50)	92.0	u .4	92.5	93.0
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	104.3	u .3	104.9	79.7
Hitachi Works (50)	73.9	u .1		
Steel Tube (50)	75.8		76.2	74.8
Third Section				
Japan Fat (50)	64.8	u1.9	65.9	64.6
Japan Soda (25)	38.7	u2.0	38.8	39.6
Japan Oil (50)	79.7		78.5	79.3
Karafuto Oil (50)	51.4	u .2		51.1

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday morning were:

Kogo 5%	107.05	107.05	107.05	107.65
Second 5%	107.00	107.00	107.00	107.00
First 4%	102.95	102.95	102.95	102.95

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday morning were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock. new	133.2	133.6	132.8	133.3
N. Y. K., old	106.0	106.6	106.0	106.5
N. Y. K., new	91.6	92.1	91.5	91.5
Kanegafuchi Spin	155.5	155.8	155.5	155.8
Do. new	99.8	100.4	99.8	100.0
Teikoku Rayon, n.	91.2	91.8	91.2	91.5
Osaka Stock, new	73.1	73.5	72.9	72.9
S. M. Railway	70.5	70.5	70.5	71.0
Mitsubishi Heavy	103.1	103.5	103.5	103.7
Hitachi Works	73.6	73.7	73.7	73.9
Japan Steel Tube	74.9	75.2	74.9	74.9
Japan Oil	79.1	79.6	79.0	79.6
Japan Mining	61.3	61.4	61.4	61.4
Manchurian In.	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.2

Tool Makers' Tickets Valid

In view of the fact that production will be hindered by the collection of unused tickets for iron and steel held by makers of machine tools, they will be exempted from relinquishing their tickets. The chairman of the Board of Directors of the First Osaka Machine Tool Builders' Association in an interview with Komao Saka, chief of the industrial machinery section of the Machinery Bureau of the Commerce and Industry Ministry, reported in brief, "Unused tickets of those persons concerned with machine tools building only will be renewed. How soon the renewals can be made, however, I cannot definitely say at the present time."

U.S. SEEKING WAYS TO CHECK INFLATION

Bill Presented to Congress to Raise Income Tax by $7,600,000,000

In a frantic endeavor to check the state of inflation existing in America, the United States Government is now considering a plan to raise the income taxes additionally by $7,600,000,000, according to a Domei dispatch from Buenos Aires. The plan, continues the cable, was proposed by Leon Henderson, director of the Office of Price Administration, and he is negotiating on this problem with Secretary of Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., and Marriner Stoddard Accles, chairman of the board of governors of the Federal System.

Although the White House introduced to Congress the higher taxation bill, points out the dispatch, it will not reduce the peril of inflation to any significant extent. Mr. Henderson told the press recently that it was difficult for simple price control measures to prevent the expansion of the State spendings from aggravating the inflationary trend. "Since higher taxation is the key to the prevention of inflation," continues Mr. Henderson, "the additional increase of tax rates will help check the rising move of commodity prices."

Oil to Be Further Restricted

The American entry in the war and the successive defeats on various fronts have not only swelled the United States Government expenditures but severely effected oil distribution in America owing to the sinking of many American tankers both in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Ralph Davis, former attorney-general of New Hampshire, has recently emphasized the necessity to extend oil distribution control to the Pacific coast districts, too. The curtailment of oil distribution is expected to be strengthened from the present 20 per cent to 30 per cent in the near future.

Should Ceylon Island in the Indian Ocean, the only remaining rubber area in East Asia available for the anti-Axis countries, come under the control of the Japanese Forces, the United States will be forced to depend on South America as the only rubber supplier for the country, says the Chugai.

According to information received by the Commercial Bureau of the Foreign Office, reports the paper, the anti-Axis countries have lost about 6,300,000 acres of rubber plantations, 73 per cent of the world total, since the start of the War of Greater East Asia. The yearly rubber output of Ceylon Island and South America which is still under the influence of the Allies is estimated at 108.500 tons and 18,000 tons respectively.

ANTONESCU SEEKS RISE IN AGRICULTURAL YIELD

Leader Urges Strict Observance Of Law Governing Farm Mobilization

Transocean

BUCHAREST, March 30.—Marshal Ion Antonescu, Chief of State, at a cabinet meeting yesterday said great efforts must be directed to spring farming.

The cabinet meeting was attended also by the Governors of Bessarabia, Bukovina and Transnistria.

Every possibility to increase agricultural production must be utilized, Marshal Antonescu said. Tractors must be in operation without interruption and the law governing agricultural mobilization must be observed most strictly so that not a single patch of land may remain uncultivated, he added.

Bill Clearings

April 11
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	212.608	123.553
Balance	34.065	15.075

NEW OIL EXPANSION IN SOUTH NECESSARY

Increasing Demand for This Strategic Material Requires Greater Production

Although almost all the leading oil-producing centers in the southern regions have been placed under Japanese control, it is yet necessary for this country to map out plans for the increased production of oil against an ever-increasing demand for this strategic material, asserts the Miyako Saturday in the first of serial articles commenting on petroleum resources in the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

In 1940, the total production of petroleum in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere amounted to 10,935,000 metric tons, while the consumption was estimated at 9,206,000 metric tons, surplus supply of the oil reaching some 26 per cent of the output, continues the paper, pointing out that the above is the oil supply and demand situation in the Co-Prosperity Sphere in the pre-war years.

Greater Demand Seen for Oil

With the prolongation of the current war and the rapid expansion of industries in this country intended for autarchy in the Co-Prosperity Sphere, the paper predicts, the increased demand for petroleum will be a natural consequence. The consumption of the strategic material in wartime is calculated to reach two and a half to five and a half times that in peace time according to the figures estimated in warring nations in the current world war. This country requires an increased supply of petroleum for the prosecution of the current war itself on the one hand, and on the other a big increase in demand for oil will be necessary for the productivity expansion scheme to establish the bloc economy and to meet the needs of protracted warfare.

To meet an ever-increasing demand for the oil, there will be no alternative for this country but to plan for the increased production of petroleum, synthetic oil and substitute oils, comments the paper. For the increased production of petroleum, the paper states that it will be necessary for this country to conduct investigation of oil fields and development of new oil wells in the southern regions newly placed under Japanese control. In parallel with the above measures, it is further required for this country to take measures for the increased production of synthetic oil and for the encouragement of use of substitute oils, concludes the paper.

U.S. LIVING STANDARD RAPIDLY CRUMBLING

Fact Is Responsible for One Of Sorest Points in Internal Policy

D.N.B.

BERLIN, April 8.—The Berliner Boersenzeitung, popular German paper, carries an interesting article in a recent issue on what it terms "one of the sorest spots in America's interior policy." This sore spot, the paper continues, has not been brought about so much by the military defeats the United States has suffered but more by the wobbly foundations of what Americans prize most—their living standards. The paper continues:

"President Roosevelt addressed an open letter to Mr. Thomas, President of the American Federation of Automobile Workers, in which he urged the abolition of extra pay for overtime, and work done on weekends and holidays. The war, Roosevelt wrote, does not stop on Sundays and holidays, and that whoever closed factories over the week-end was helping the enemy.

"This letter touches one of the sorest spots of America's interior policy. It is true that the majority of the American people had been watching Roosevelt's foreign policy more or less apathetically. But they are by no means inclined to bear the consequences of the catastrophe by which Roosevelt's foreign policy brought about on December 8, 1941. It is no secret that the masses of the American people are very little pleased with what has happened since then. The military defeats are not what matters most to them. With the exception of the sinking of ships by submarines, they are taking place at a great distance from the American continent. American pride is being wounded, but this is something that can not be easily defined if applied to the single individual.

Standards Crumbling

"The effect the war is having in the United States is an altogether different matter. The first months have already showed that it is shaking the foundations of what Americans prize most—their living standard. America's living standard is crumbling. The war is enforcing restrictions in all fields, restrictions of the citizen of the richest country in the world never as much as even dreamed of. The argument that the American will master these difficulties as well as the German, the Italian or the Englishman, does not hold good. While these three nations know exactly what they are fighting for—Germans and Italians for their final liberty and a greater living space, Englishmen for world power, the American has no corresponding aim. Again and again he has been told that America is a world by itself, a country that can do without the others because it is materially independent from them. The distance of the war clamor from which the United States is separated by the Pacific and the Atlantic oceans, seems to confirm this opinion. In spite of that Americans have to put up with restrictions and are to work harder and longer for less money than heretofore. In addition to that, they are able to buy less for their hard-earned wages than they could.

"The average American cannot believe that this is necessary for the war conduct, because he does not see the necessity of his country's participation in the war. On the other hand, he realizes that the so-called wartime restrictions, the lowering of wages and the increase of working hours are only ordered to enable a certain class to make huge profits at his expense.

"Extension of working hours and lowering of wages are propagated by Donald Nelson who represents the interests of the employers. His menaces to enforce concessions of this nature by legal measures have created much ill-feeling. President Roosevelt kept cleverly in the background during these discussions, letting it be occasionally understood that he did not plan to deprive the workers of the fruits of their long social struggles. His desire not to arouse the antagonism of the workers thus became apparent. If the President is now giving up these tactics, attacking the former wage policy in an open letter, he was compelled to this step by the force of circumstances.

Production Lags

"It is no secret that American war production is still lagging behind expectations. Even the New York Times addressed a warning to the official propaganda agencies not to persevere in the error of taking "astronomical figures and production plans for actual strength." The growing anger, emanating from official Soviet utterances on the contributions to the war conduct, made by the various Allied countries, also proves that American production does not comply with the requirements of these countries. American industrialists are declining any responsibility by blaming the unsatisfactory working of the production machinery on the intransigent attitude of the workers. As on the other hand industrialists are skepitcal about the war business, they show little inclination to overcome existing difficulties by granting concessions to the workers. Thus Roosevelt, the one who is chiefly interested in the participation of the United States in the war, is forced to give up his reserve and to throw his authority into the balance. One is curious to see the result of his efforts."

Major Adjustments Expected in Setup Of Industry Office

Further major adjustments are to be made in the structure of the Commerce and Industry Ministry early in May with the promotion division raised to the status of a Planning Bureau and the Chemistry Bureau split into Organic and Inorganic Chemistry Bureaus, according to the Nippon Kogyo. The Iron and Steel and Mineral Production Bureaus are to be combined to form an expanded Mineral Production Bureau. The latter is to exercise unitary administration over the development of mineral resources, metallurgy and distribution.

TO AID DEVELOPMENT OF P.I. ELECTRICITY

To Improve Power Industry Government Investigating Water Resources

Commenting upon the electric utility industry situation in the Philippines, the Kogyo Kokusaku, an industrial magazine, states in a recent issue that although 1937 volume of electric power generated in the Philippines was only 155,600,000 kilowatts hour there will be a remarkable development in the industry with the aid extended by this country.

At the beginning of 1938 the amount of capital invested in the Philippines totaled 53,000,000 pesos, the list of investors being as follows (Unit, 10,000 pesos):

Manila Electric Company	3,990
American financial syndicates	190
Philippine provincial organizations	260
Other Philippine financial syndicates	690

Coal Imported

The Manila Electric Company has coal and water power stations capable of generating 46,460 kilowatt hours and the 1937 year volume of electricity reached 143,000,000 kilowatt hours. Coal needed for its steam power stations was imported chiefly from Japan and French Indo-China.

Electric power generated in the Philippines, is consumed in Manila to the extent of 93 per cent due to the fact that electricity consuming industries are located mostly there. Electric apparatus imported in 1937 amounted to 113,000 pesos, an increase of 40 per cent as compared with the previous year.

With the object of improving the electric supply industry on the islands, the Philippine Government established a national policy organ in 1936 and started investigations of untapped water power resources on Luzon Island and its vicinity and these resources will be developed in the future with the aid of this country.

HEMP IS BAROMETER IN DAVAO ECONOMICS

This Lucrative Business Started in P.I. by Japanese Pioneer

With the restoration of peace and order in Davao, Mindanao Island, Filipino and Chinese residents who evacuated to the mountains in the early stage of the war have been returning in increasing numbers to the "city of hemp" to cooperate in the economic reconstruction projects, according to a Chugai special dispatch.

Hemp growing is the most important industry of the capital of Mindanao so that the greater part of the Filipinos are engaged in the cultivation of hemp and ramie or other allied lines. About 80 per cent of the Japanese immigrants totaling 18,000 are found on the hemp farms or in hemp manufacturing factories. Hemp prices are the barometer of the economic conditions in Davao so that the higher quotations bring about boom, while lower rates cause depression.

Japanese Pioneer

Referring to Japanese activities in the hemp industry, the Chugai correspondent says that the first Japanese pioneer was the late Kyozaburo Ota who in 1904 started to grow hemp with several original inhabitants as employes. His followers exerted themselves toward the development of the industry despite political pressure and discrimination in treatment.

Davao Province produces about 50,000 bales of Davao hemp a month on a total farm area of approximately 25,000 acres, 80 per cent of which are Japanese controlled. Hemp quotations exercise a far-reaching effect on the economic conditions of Davao, because the proceeds of the agricultural products are appropriated for importation of production and consumption goods. For this reason, immediately before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia the hemp prices rose to a high of 20 pesos per picul which produced a war boom.

Japanese Retail Traders

Apart from hemp growing, Japanese immigrants in Davao have been active in commerce, manufacturing industry, forestry and mining. Running counter to the phenomenon common to the southern regions where Chinese, generally speaking, hold the upper hand in wholesale and retail tradings, Japanese residents are overwhelming in the distribution line in Davao.

At present the total Japanese investments in Davao are estimated at about 60,000,000 pesos, 70 per cent of which was put in agriculture and the remainder in commerce, manufacturing industry, forestry, fishery, transportation and engineering. The successful operations on the Philippines front have opened a bright future for Japanese residents with all the discriminating regulations abolished. The lifting of various forms of anti-Japanese pressure is expected to greatly facilitate the activities of these Japanese residents who have played an important role in the industry of Davao even under these handicaps.

CAPITAL FOR MARINE BODY

Financing Syndicate Expected to Supply ¥60,000,000

Formal negotiations will be entered into shortly between the Finance Ministry and the Industrial Bank of Japan regarding the appropriation of capital for the Marine Transportation Association, reports the Nippon Kogyo. During the course of informal negotiations held recently it was decided to borrow ¥60,000,000 in view of the extremely large sum needed for requisitioned shipping rates and other expenses. It is expected, however, that the loan decided upon will be taken care of by the Wartime Financing Syndicate.

Bank of Japan Accounts

April 11
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	4.995.880
Deposits	6:4.398
Loans	402.182

The Mitsubishi Bank, Limited

CAPITAL ¥100,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ¥ 80,300,000

CHAIRMAN: Takeo Kato

MANAGING DIRECTORS:
Kenkichi Takagi, Yuzuru Kimura, Kanoh Shundo.

HEAD OFFICE:
5, Marunouchi 2-chome, Kojimachi-ku Tokyo.

BRANCHES:
Tokyo—Marunouchi Bld'g, Tokio Kaijo Bld'g, Toranomon, Kanda, Nihombashi, Nihombashi-Toricho, Honkokucho, Ningyocho, Kyobashi, Tsukiji, Eitaibashi, Fukagawa, Susaki, Takabashi, Honjo, Komagome, Itabashi, Egota, Yotsuya, Shinjuku, Shibuya, Shinagawa, Omori, Kamata.
Osaka—Osaka, Semba, Nakanoshima, Umeda, Osaka-Minami, Izuo.
Kobe—Kobe, Sannomiya, Shinko Bld'g.
Nagoya—Nagoya, Nakamura, Atsuta.
Tsurumi (Yokohama), Kyoto, Otaru, Kokura, Tobata, Dairen, Shanghai.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with Pre. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	133.3	— .60
N.Y.K., new, short-term	91.5	— .10
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	100.0	+ .30
Teikoku Rayon, new, short-term	91.5	+ .50
Government bond, Kogo 5s	107.05	+ .05

RICH F.I.C. SUPPLIES AVAILABLE TO JAPAN

French Colony Promises Complete Cooperation With This Country

With the conclusion of economic agreements between this country and France, the French Indo-China authorities have ceased taking an exclusively French attitude and have promised wholesale economic cooperation with this country, states a recent issue of the Economist, a publication of the Osaka Mainichi Shinbunsha, in surveying rich agrarian and mineral resources of that country.

The role of French Indo-China destined to play as a link of the Co-Prosperity Sphere is important because of its inexhaustible natural resources. As a result of the conclusion of the economic agreements, a treasure house called "a pearl of the French colonies" has been opened for Japanese development.

Rich in Rice

Of all natural resources in French Indo-China, the most important are agricultural products of which rice is the most typical. The rich soil and the irrigation facilities available there are suited for rice cultivation. Through Japanese aid with advanced farming methods, much can be expected of the regions for the increased production of rice in the future.

Indian corn, sugar cane, coffee and oil-bearing plants are also important agrarian products of the French territory. The rubber industry, too, has been making rapid headway under the support of the French Indo-China government authorities, its 1938 rubber output amounting to 6.4 per cent of the world total.

Important Minerals Produced

In regard to mineral products in French Indo-China, coal occupies the most important position, ranking first in the southern regions both in its output and quality. Tin is also an important mineral produced in French Indo-China. Deposits of tungsten, manganese, antimony and bauxite ores are untapped underground resources there, all of which are awaiting development by this country's capital and excellent engineering.

By virtue of the economic agreements regarding French Indo-China, this country was given preference in the exporting of French Indo-China's natural resources being second only to France itself. It is noteworthy, says the Economist in conclusion, that the French Government allowed Japanese capital to be invested in various industries in French Indo-China.

TO CONTROL CHOSEN SHIPS UNDER MARINE ORDINANCE

Interior Navigation Association Being Considered for All Transportation

Plans regarding marine transportation in Chosen are at present under consideration. As a first step toward the realization of the project all minor shipping companies outside the Chosen Interior Navigation Association will be placed under the control of the Marine Transportation Control Ordinance, under which a navigation company will be established.

As yet no decision has been made as to whether or not this new Association will control the transportation of all Chosen under one central organization or a separate organization will be set up in each district. However, it is expected that the present company will gradually expand until in time it will completely control the transportation facilities of Chosen.

Furthermore, plans are being made and materials gathered for the construction of 150 wooden vessels of the 100-ton class. These ships are to be so designed that they can easily be converted into steam-driven craft at need, instead of being built as motor schooners. In anticipation of the difficulties that may be encountered for the construction of these ships, it is expected that shipbuilders and shipowners will organize a Wooden Shipping Corporation for joint operation.

The Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.
Established 1880

Capital, Paid-up ¥100,000,000
Reserve Fund ¥145,000,000

PRESIDENT:
T. OKUBO
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
H. KASHIWAGI
S. ARAKAWA

DIRECTORS:
T. Okubo, H. Kashiwagi, Baron Koyata Iwasaki, Baron I. Morimura, K. Kodama, D. Nohara, C. Ariina, K. Nishi, J. Okada, S. Asada

Head Office, Yokohama
T. OHMURA, Manager

Tokyo Branch
No. 6, 1-chome, Honkoku-cho, Nihombashi-ku
J. KIYOSE, Manager

Marunouchi Agency
No. 2, 1-chome, Marunouchi Kojimachi-ku
J. KIYOSE, Agent

BRANCHES and AGENCIES
Alexandria, Bangkok, Batavia, Berlin, Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Changchiakow, Chefoo, Dairen, Fengtien, Hamburg, Hankow, Hanoi, Harbin, Hoihow, Hongkong, Honolulu, Hsinking, Karachi, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Manila, Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Nanking, New York, Osaka, Otaru, Paris, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, Saigon, San Francisco, Seattle, Semarang, Shanghai, Shonan, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tsingtao, Yingkow

Correspondents at all the chief commercial cities of the world.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking business transacted.
For particulars apply to the Managers.

The Sumitomo Bank Limited
HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA

Capital Subscribed ¥70,000,000
Capital Paid-Up 50,000,000
Reserve Funds 60,710,000

HOME OFFICES:
Osaka, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Amagasaki, Kobe, Wakayama, Okayama, Onomichi, Niihama, Kure, Hiroshima, Yanai, Shimonoseki, Moji, Kokura, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka, Kurume, Saga and Kumamoto.

FOREIGN OFFICES:
London, New York, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Shanghai and Dairen.

AFFILIATED BANKS:
The Sumitomo Bank of Seattle, Seattle.
The Sumitomo Bank of California, Sacramento.
The Sumitomo Bank of Hawaii, Honolulu.

TOKYO BRANCH:
Marunouchi 1-chome.
Tel. Marunouchi (23) 3221
YOKOHAMA BRANCH:
Honcho 2-chome.
Tel. Honkyoku (2) 0743

The One Hundredth Bank, Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE: TORI-ITCHOME, TOKYO
Phone: Nihombashi 141, 3105
ZENSAKU SEKINE, President
Special facilities offered for foreign residents and corporations in Japan. Interest allowed on current and time deposits. Safe deposit boxes rented.
Approximately 100 branches or agencies in important cities in Japan, including principal branches in Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Kyoto, Nagoya and Hiroshima

Office: 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer: MASAO TAKAHASHI

Japan Times & Advertiser
Published by The Japan Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 353.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA, 157, Yamashita-cho. Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku. Tel Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, SUNDAY, APRIL 12, 1942

The End of the Bataan Campaign

Reports that the American defense of the Bataan Peninsula has crumbled and that the Japanese Forces are proceeding with the final mopping up of that area even to its southernmost tip mean one more important victory for our invincible Army. What must the Americans think now? And more to the point, what must the Filipinos think?

Although the Americans have tried to pretend that their Bataan campaign has done them credit, how does that story check up with their earlier boasts? This is the region which the Americans used to claim as impregnable. This is the district which President Roosevelt used to claim would hold out until help arrived. It is only after the Japanese started pushing in that the Americans changed their story to say that their delaying action surpassed their expectations. Either the earlier boasts of the Americans were deliberate lies, or else their claims of a successful delaying action is a fabrication to put the best possible appearance on their unexpected sorry defeat. In either case it is an inglorious commentary on their military intelligence.

The approaching finish of the Bataan campaign also illustrates further the unscrupulous utilization of the Filipinos by the Americans. Instigating the Filipinos to fight against the Japanese who had no hostile intentions against them, holding out false hopes of aid which never could arrive, and then deserting them in time to save their own skins, the Americans have revealed that they had no interest in the Philippines except for what selfish advantage they could squeeze from them. The precipitous flight of MacArthur and Sayre when they saw their game was up, and the admission of President Roosevelt that nothing further can be done now should convince even the most credulous Filipino how badly the Americans have tried to dupe him.

The latest news from the Philippine front shows that the vestiges of American influence in East Asia have now been reduced to the last faint traces. The Philippines can now in cooperation with Japan proceed more unhampered than ever to work for their independent destiny.

More Surprises From the Indian Ocean

Surprising news continues to come in from the Indian Ocean region. Day by day the Japanese naval operations in that area are being revealed as surpassing in scope and brilliance what the public had been led to believe from the reports of the previous day. Now it is apparent that the Japanese Forces have scored one of the most outstanding victories in the war which is already replete with amazing victories.

The latest reports indicate that in addition to the extensive successes already commented on previously in these columns, the Japanese naval surface and air forces operating in the Indian Ocean have on April 9 scored another smashing victory. The British aircraft carrier Hermes, long familiar to Asiatic waters, several light cruisers and other craft, 60 more planes and additional shore establishments are the newest victims. British naval power in the Indian Ocean, already sadly crippled during the last week, has received still another devastating blow.

Together with the reports of land victories on the Philippine front, the reports of the continuing naval successes in the Indian Ocean should be a sufficient answer to those who thought that with the capture of the East Indies Japan had already reached the apex of her military power. That apex will not come until Britain and the United States sue for peace.

Japanese Soldiers

The account given by the chief of staff of the expeditionary force in Malaya and reported in our Wednesday's issue was one of the most remarkable tales that has been brought back from the southern front. As the author of the military strategy employed against the British army in the peninsula, the officer could review the Japanese campaign there, from beginning to end, with such command of the subject as few could.

The officer's story was full of episodes remarkable, and even marvelous in many respects, each deserving to be recounted to adorn the national lore of heroism. The range of military skill and the strategic resourcefulness as revealed under some aspects of hard and spirited fighting are worthy enough to honor soldiers of any country. No doubt those exploits will always be remembered as luminous points in the campaign which has changed the face of East Asia.

One of the most striking incidents told is the meeting the staff officer had with General Mudakuchi, commanding a unit in the battle of Singapore, just before the latter went out to the first line on February 15. His force had been under terrific fire at Bukit Timah since the evening of February 11. When the staff officer reached General Mudakuchi's field quarters, he found the General on the point of leaving for the first line.

The staff officer counseled him against going out at the time. "If you went," said the staff officer, addressing the commander, "your men would think you came because you thought they should have made a charge long before this. You'd only drive them into an untimely charge that would be unnecessarily costly. I feel sure that they will make a last charge this evening without command from you." The General is said to have stood silent for some moments before he spoke. "I would never think of doing anything," he said, "that might in any way impress them I was not satisfied with them. I mean to go out to the first line because I know they are going to make a sally tonight. I wish to see them and take them by the hand. Because I'll never see them again."

The commander knew what his officers and men would do, even without his order or direction. He knew that they would as soon go forth to meet their end when their sacrifice counted most in decision of the issue. There was no need of discussion. The command and the ranks moved as of one mind. Any fighting machine that moved with such unison of spirit can move with efficiency.

But this intimacy between the commander and his men which is seen as an outstanding feature of the Japanese Army cannot be explained only by the spirit of loyalty which binds them all in accord. This cordial relationship between officers and men comes of the national tradition of soldiership. The one who commands holds himself at a respectable height, but he never keeps himself remote from his men. He commands his men even as the parent directs his children. And the sentiment between the officer and men is often as warm as that between father and sons.

In the Singapore incident above quoted, the General went out to the first line, exposing himself to all risks of war, because he wished to thank his men as any good father would thank his dutiful son. He was moved by the purest and noblest of emotions. To bring out his feeling of the time more clearly it may be well to recall one of the well-known episodes in the war with Russia. Commander Hirose, who took charge of one of the vessels sent out to block the entrance of Port Arthur, met his end while he went through the doomed ship looking for one of his warrant officers. The vessel was fast sinking. But the officer thrice went through the ship calling for the missing man. When he was at last ready to take boat, it was too late. This incident shows, like that of Bukit Timah, that the moral fiber of Japanese soldiership is something more than mechanical or superficial. It is human in motive, above all; it is humanity intensified and elevated in one of its noblest aspects.

A Year Ago Today

April 12, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times & Advertiser

President Roosevelt, pushing the nation one step further toward war, issued a proclamation by reopening the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden to American shipping thereby permitting the United States vessels to carry cargoes to Egyptian ports. The Chief Executive explained that the revocation of neutrality restrictions would allow American ships to proceed as far as the Mediterranean entrance of the Suez Canal and then to discharge their cargo at Ismailia or possibly Port Said.

Replying to questions, the President had difficulty in explaining his action without contradicting his former statements, for he said that the steps taken did not affect the Neutrality Law prohibiting American vessels to carry war materials to the belligerents and pointed out that Egypt was not a neutral. However, he could not answer definitely when asked if it was not a violation of the Neutrality Law to carry cargoes which, though landed at a neutral port, ultimately are destined to the warring nations.

Speaking a little too soon, Henry A. Wallace, Vice-President of the United States, in one of the strangest anti-Axis speeches by a responsible administrative official said that America was ready for war if its rights were trangressed.

AUSTRALIA'S FATE NOW SEALED BY ANGLO-U.S. PACIFIC DEBACLE

Without Adequate Bases, United Nations' Offensive And Defensive Operations Hopeless

By a Special Correspondent

Initial successes of the Japanese Forces in the Pacific conflict have completely upset the war plans of the so-called united nations. With the collapse of their ABCD encirclement ring, they formed what was called an ABDA front against Japan. But this too has been smashed by the Japanese Forces which have occupied practically all of the Allied bases in the Southwestern Pacific. Thus the forces of the united nations have been forced to retreat to Hawaii, Australia and India.

Since India is a reservoir of manpower and natural resources for Great Britain, it is only natural that Britain should bend her every effort to keep India under her thumb by all possible means. For Mr. Churchill and other British leaders are fully cognizant of the fact that once India is lost far-reaching repercussions will sweep the European front or it may even seal the fate of the British Empire.

As for Australia, not only is its economic value immeasurable but it will become a springboard from which the united nations can launch a counter-offensive against Japan. For this reason, Uncle Sam will spare no effort to aid this British Dominion.

Relations Grow Cordial

While the breach is widening between Great Britain and Australia over Churchill's appointment of Australian Minister Richard Casey to a ministerial post in the British War Cabinet, relations between the United States and Australia are growing increasingly cordial.

The arrival in Australia of General Douglas MacArthur who successfully escaped from the Japanese encirclement ring on the Bataan Peninsula was received by Australians with pomp and fanfare. The American press looks upon the appointment of General MacArthur as Commander-in-Chief of the Allied forces in the Western Pacific as a further consolidation of American-Australian coordination in military operations in the Pacific conflict.

The recent visit to the American capital of Dr. Evatt, Australian Minister of State for External Affairs, is considered an indication that Australia is tending to depend more and more on the United States for guidance and aid. Probably Australia is justified in drawing away from her declining mother country and turning toward the wooing United States, especially after the naval base at Singapore and the Netherlands East Indies fell into Japanese hands. But one doubts the wisdom of Australia in relying so greatly on the United States to save herself from the ever-increasing pressure of the Japanese military might.

Knows Difficulty

The Washington correspondent for La Nacion in Buenos Aires, commenting on the difficulty General MacArthur is facing in Australia, truthfully declared: "It is easy to say from Washington 'Let's attack!' but MacArthur knows it is difficult." How does MacArthur know that an offensive against his arch enemy is difficult? Let us answer this question after a careful examination of the situation in its true light.

In the first place, with the Southwestern Pacific under Japanese control, how could transports reach Australia from the West Coast of the United States over the dangerous sea-lanes? General MacArthur should know that Australia can expect no appreciable amount of aid in arms, munitions, and manpower from the United States. In addition, more than 200,000 out of 500,000 Australian soldiers under arms are stationed abroad.

Secondly, with the increased activities of German undersea raiders, it has become more difficult than ever for the Anglo-American navies to command the Atlantic Ocean. In other words, this means that the situation in the Southwestern Pacific is becoming increasingly serious for the United States fleet. It cannot mobilize any sizable portion of its remaining skeleton force to harass Japanese Forces operating in the Southwestern Pacific area. All the American Navy can do right now is to repeat such guerilla warfare as was recently attempted against Japanese mandated Marshal Islands.

Kept Ignorant of Facts

Perhaps officials in Washington talked the American people into believing that the American Navy is trying to occupy Japanese South Sea isles one by one retaking Guam, Wake and the Philippine Islands in an attempt to make an offensive against Japanese territory from the South. But the American masses have been kept ignorant of the fact that there is one necessary condition to carry out this fantastic plan, namely an overwhelming naval strength, and that the backbone of the United States Navy was smashed in Pearl Harbor by Japanese Naval Units on December 8, 1941; and that her remaining fleet can barely defend the American mainland, much less start an offensive against Japan.

The American people may have been led to believe that with the coming of the thawing season the United States will carry out surprise attacks by submarines and aircraft by way of the northern route from Alaska and that with the progress of her aircraft production program it might be able to send an armada of bombers and fighters to reoccupy the Southern Islands. But inasmuch as there is no adequate base for submarines or airplanes west of Dutch Harbor and inasmuch as the wide expanse of the Pacific exists between the United States and Japan, there is practically no possibility of American warplanes approaching Japanese soil via any air routes.

In Event of Operation

If on the other hand, the Japanese Navy stages a major operation in the Pacific, the line of communications between Australia and the United States will be severed completely.

In the meanwhile, the United States which has virtually inherited Canada from Great Britain thanks to the current war, has a greedy eye on Australia. Since that country is important to the defense of the United States, the latter is frantically trying to protect Australia from Japanese attacks. The United States is exerting every effort to command the waters linking the West Coast, Hawaii, and points between Townsville and Brisbane. By maintaining this sea-lane, the United States is attempting to attack Japan from its base at Sydney or Melbourne. But the Japanese Navy now virtually controls the Southwestern Pacific, preventing the infiltration of a large amount of American aid to Australia.

Now let us evaluate the capacities of the remaining enemy bases. In the Indian Ocean there are Colombo, Trincomalee and Bombay. But their facilities are of such a limited scale that they cannot repair capital ships. We remember that a British battleship and an aircraft carrier damaged in a Mediterranean battle were brought to Singapore for repair, but Singapore is gone forever for the British.

Docks Under Construction

Large docks at Capetown and Durban, South Africa are still under construction. In Australia, Sydney is the only naval base with building equipment, but its facilities can repair only cruisers and small craft. Neither Melbourne nor Auckland, New Zealand, has any adequate equipment. For this reason, it is extremely difficult for the enemy to embark on any large-scale operations by battleships and aircraft carriers in the Pacific or in the Indian Ocean.

Under these circumstances, it is too much for Australia to expect to survive the present conflict unless she comes to her senses and gives up the foolish ideas of clinging to American aid. It is becoming increasingly apparent that Australia will soon have to make up her mind as to whether she will fall with the British Empire and the United States or divorce herself from the so-called united nations and find her proper place under the sun as a member of the Great East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

General MacArthur knows that his forces in Australia are in no position either to make an offensive against Japanese Forces or to defend adequately the Commonwealth of Australia and American interests in the Southwestern Pacific. He realizes that sooner or later Australia will meet the fate of the Netherlands East Indies.

Of Things Japanese

MYSTERIOUS BELL AND GIRL

By MOCK JOYA

There is a mysterious bell buried at the bottom of the Sumida River, Tokyo, for the last 300 years, and it is said that all attempts to raise it had failed. Because of this story, a section of the river is called Kanegafuchi (Bell Pool). As to the origin of the bell, there are many varied stories. The most common and interesting story does not sound plausible but is widely believed.

In 1622, the Kwannon Temple erected by Morimitsu Sada, Lord of Mimutsu Castle, Shimosa, was moved to Kameido near the Sumida River but as the temple bell was being transported to the new building, it accidently fell into the river. Every effort was made to regain it, but it seemed to be stuck at the river bottom and could not be raised. Consequently, it remained there and the district came to be called Kanegafuchi.

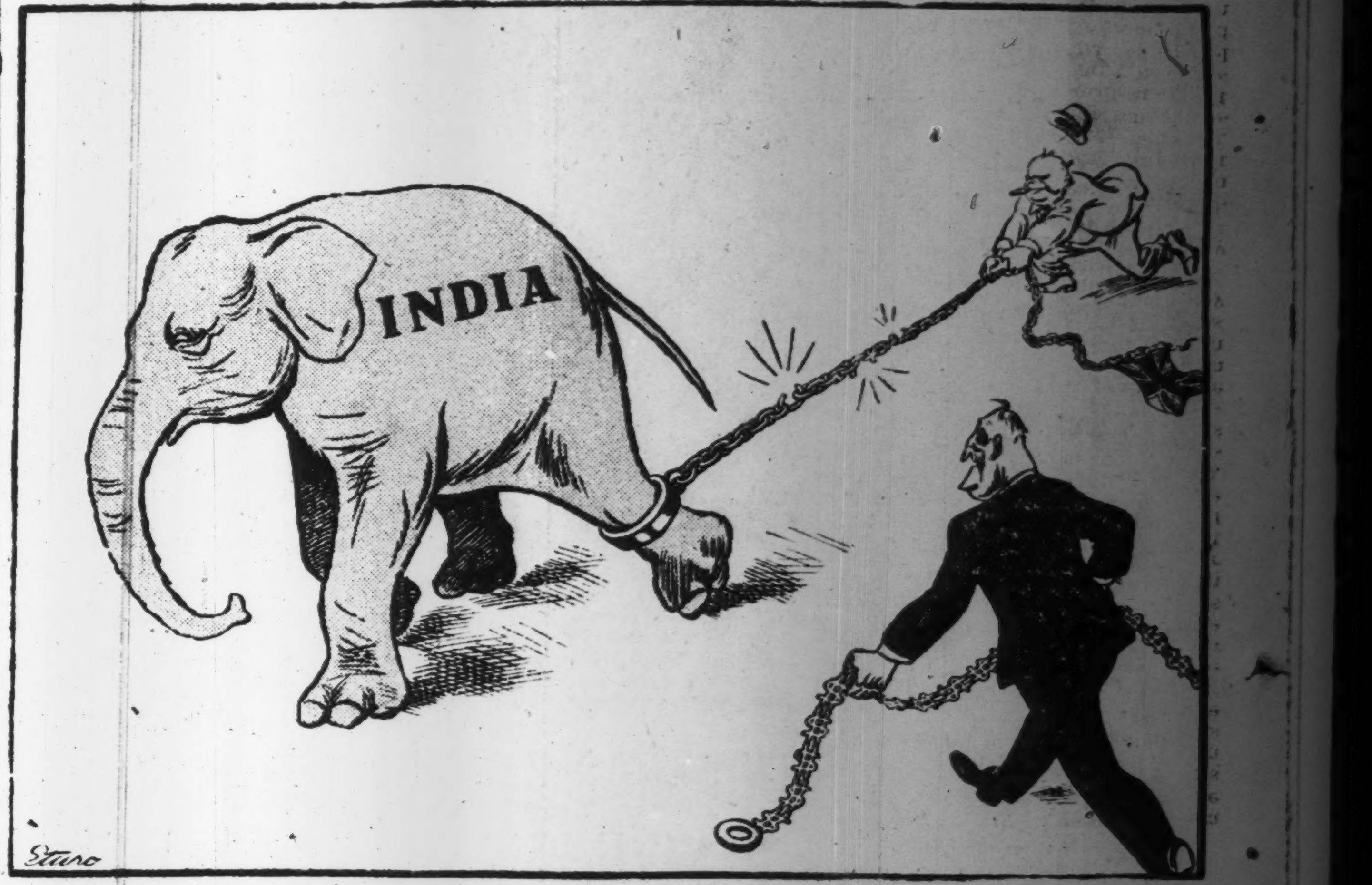
About 100 years later, or in 1730, Shogun Yoshimune passed by the spot one day, and regretting that the famous bell was not salvaged from the river, he ordered his men to undertake its recovery. Divers tied ropes made of human hairs to the bell, but when they pulled at it the ropes broke off.

Then a handsome young man named Ryutaro jumped into the river with a short sword held in his mouth. As he approached the bell, he saw a beautiful girl sitting on it. She said the bell was her lover and she could not give it up to any one. But the mysterious girl added, "For your sake, I will raise the bell to the surface of the river so that other people can see what you have done, but I cannot let it rise higher."

Then the bell mysteriously rose but as it reached the surface of the river, it stopped and then sank to the bottom again. Those on the bank cheered Ryutaro as he came up with the bell, but were soon disappointed as it sank again to the bottom.

Thus, the bell is still at the bottom of the Sumida River at the spot called Kanegafuchi, guarded by the beautiful girl who is in love with it.

Breaking Loose



JAVA'S ETERNAL BEAUTY NATURAL AND ARTISTIC

Island as Garden of East Full Of Tropical Charm

Java, fruitful and volcanic island of the Southern Pacific with its 38,000,000 Mohammedan Malayans, is famous for its Arrack di Batavia, its Royal Garden at Buitenzorg and the beautiful Boro Budur Temple.

Upon arrival at Batavia, tourists first try the exquisite Arrack, distilled from rice, the name of which originated in Arabia, and then set out to see the most beautiful garden in the world. Starting at Batavia-Weltevreden one travels 60 kilometers by train to the south through dark forests of palm trees, banana trees and bamboo; in between there are rich rice fields, tobacco, coffee and cocoa plantations and orchards full of tasty Papaya, juicy Mango and aromatic pineapple.

After one hour's journey one arrives at Buitenzorg, whose Dutch name means "without sorrow," and gapes wide-eyed at the most marvelous park of our world, the wonderful Botanic Garden, which with its tropical trees, bushes and flowers is incomparably more beautiful than even the famous Peradeniya Park at Kandy, Ceylon, not only in the variety and beauty of the plants but also in the artistic arrangement of the marvelous tropical vegetation.

'Dukes' Lands'

But how easily is all this beauty of plant life forgotten upon arrival at the "Vorstenlanden" or "Dukes' Lands" in central Java. There in all the fruitful tropical vegetation stand the eternally silent and powerful ruins of an ancient, once mighty temple.

The most beautiful and most wonderful building is the Boro Budur, the temple of the 1,000 Buddhas, a great monument of Buddhistic artistry and design, most probably of the 8th or 9th century B.C., and without parallel in the Buddhistic world. The impressive squared temple was originally destined to be a gigantic pyramid of nine terraces built around a natural hill. But the ground sank and the building operations were stopped at the sixth terrace crowned by a huge stupa which itself is crowned by three wreaths of Dagobas. Each side of this colossal Boro Budur is nearly 100 feet higher than the biggest Egyptian pyramids and even if its height amounts to only one-third of the pyramid of Cheops, its impression is much livelier through its uncountable number of sculptures, sculptures that cover the walls of terraces, pagodas, stairs and passages.

Life and Rebirth Depicted

The entire length of the fresco depicting the life and rebirth of Buddha is over five kilometers long. Beginning with reproductions of his childhood and his life as prince, they then continue with lifelike pictures of his sins and deeds. On his way around and inside the building, the religious continually meets meditating Buddhas standing in innumerable niches, totaling 432 or four times the holy number 108, which adorn the three rows of round stone stupas each containing one Sitting Buddha statue, and finally reaches the uppermost terrace, where under the central turret of the main dagoba there is hidden another Buddha.

It is built in the purest Buddhistic style; although stronger and fatter than the Buddhas of the Indian mainland, these Boro Budur statues belong to the most exquisite works of art, which leave an unforgettable impression in the beholder's mind. Neither face nor body indicate any realistic movement. These meditating Buddhas make us understand the high religion of the Mahayana, a symbol of recovery from the Karma.

If this huge Buddhistic monument is to be compared with the famous Hindu temple at Prambana, Java, built in the 11th century A.D., then the difference in style and even in religious thoughts will be apparent. The mythological representation of the Shiva religion shows heroic fights and uncanny wildness, rich vegetation fighting, struggling for life, wild figures fight, lose or win, while on the other hand the Budur represents silence and eternal peace.

Indian Art Represented

Both styles are extremely developed and represent outstanding examples of Indian art. Erotic nature symbolizes Hindu sculpture, while meditation is represented by the Buddhistic statues. The first show life and its battle for existence, the latter teaches us that life is sorrow and deceit. Both take their refuge in religion and represent their ideals in two eternal works of art.

The garden of the east is the garden of god, the garden of god is the soul of the east, its nature and its thoughts. If the name of God in the religions of Shiva and Vishnu has changed to Allah, the natural religious feeling will be eternally unchanged in this Garden of the East.

TIMES BOOK SHELF

By K. KINDERMANN

Modern Religiousness

WELTFROEMMIGKEIT by Eduard Spranger. Ein Vortrag. Publishers Leopold Klotz. Leipzig. 48 pages. 1.20 RM.

Among European thinkers of today, Professor Eduard Spranger, of the University of Berlin, is undoubtedly one of the most popular in Japan. His work in Japan as president of the German-Japan Cultural Institute and his lectures, of attractive content and delivered with enthusiasm, are still remembered in this country. His friends and admirers here considered his return to Germany a distinct loss to Japan. Therefore, any new book from his pen is warmly received here because Spranger always has important and substantial things to say so far as religious and cultural problems are concerned.

Some time ago, the famous philosopher lectured before a selected audience on the so-called world-piety. According to the observation made by Spranger, this modern feeling of godliness represents the religious attitude of many cultivated men who are firmly convinced that the last fulfilment of their reverent craving is to be found in this world and not in a world beyond. The background of such a feeling, which has spread widely in Europe, is found in medieval asceticism or something like an eremitic existence. On the contrary, men with this conception of the world used to look at daily life as a source of true holiness and inwardness, whereby they devote themselves ardently to all duties. Although such a glorification of human life seems to be new and quite modern, we are not surprised to find analogous statements in the works of Goethe and of many other great representatives of previous centuries.

It appears to be a rather old belief which deserves respectful attention even on the part of those who cannot agree with it. Nevertheless this ethical religiousness has certain limits. Death, despair and estrangement in relation to life are sometimes afflicting us. In the time of such uneasiness, we need some comforting answer, if not a true promise. In referring to this dilemma in modern religion, Spranger interprets it with new insight, and as a master of psycho-analysis. He recommends an earnest, active and responsible life. His words give courage and confidence and bring us nearer to that sphere of which we have nothing but a presentiment.

Provincial Town Life

WIND VON DRUEBEN by Thomas Klingg. Roman. Publishers Vieweg. Braunschweig. 336 pages. 5.50 RM.

The story of a German provincial town dealing with the more or less true description of the life of its inhabitants is no isolated work in the literature of our generation. Since the time of the great Swabian poet Wilhelm Hauff, authors have liked to introduce a stranger who by his settling in some small town becomes an object of rumor and gossip. As in all these stories the same pattern is followed in this story by Klingg.

In I his book entitled "Wind From Over There," Klingg has developed a technique and subtlety equal to any of his predecessors. A hopeful dentist who wants to establish himself in a very ideal provincial town soon gets in close contact with the leading Philistines. The dignified aldermen are inflamed by tremendous hopes and plans, because they wait impatiently for the arrival of an American millionaire whose old father lives near the town as a very poor and solitary fellow. Many years before, when traveling through the United States with a troop of strolling players, this man gave his son to a rich childless man

(Continued on Page 4)

Synopsis of

CONTEMPORARY JAPANESE LITERATURE

BOTEKI-AN NO URITATE
(The Auction of Boteki-an)
1925
By SAISEI MURO
Part II

In the second place, it is emphasized here that even a garden built so sumptuously and with such high artistic taste, once its owner meets with misfortune, is easily destroyed and must needs be trampled underfoot, attesting the vanity, the transitoriness of human life. Needless to say, the intricate weaving together of this sense of life's uncertainty and the solemn, solitary effect of the garden constitutes one of the aims of the story. This takes on all the more complex nuance with the introduction, in such an atmosphere, of Tsuyagiku, dressed in her charming attire. It is evident, nevertheless, that the flavor derived from it is not the only thing designed in the work.

For, in the third place, it lays bare the soul of old man Kibo, who had been crushed by the vanity of life and become warped and shrivelled, and it centers its sympathetic preoccupation about the wretched soul. It is through him that the work derives its fictional elements and structure.

What is more, the author goes a step further by depicting the tender heart of Tsuyagiku as she seeks to preserve in some concrete form the memory of her master's love, and by softening the spirit of the old man who is deeply moved by her example, thereby awakening in him anew a faint attachment to this earthly life, to the extent of making him consider the building of a small hermitage for himself. This is the fourth noteworthy feature and, ultimately, the philosophy which the work attempts to propound at the close of the narrative. Undoubtedly, life upon earth is vain and transitory, but is it not a fact that man, unable as he is to find repose in any other life but this, has no alternative save to exist at least by savoring, like a human being, the tenderness, the beauty, the joys, the sorrows peculiar to human beings?

Concluding Thought

And if one thinks along such a line, is it not reasonable to suppose that all these human characteristics and human frailties will be seen in a precious and gladsome light? This slightly transcendent and at once dilettante and mental-disciplinary sort of philosophy is, in short, the concluding thought that it seeks to leave with the reader. In this sense "Watakushi" expresses the author's own philosophy in the work when he says to the old man, "if the hour of destruction should come, let it come," and persuades him to build a hermitage. Here at any rate one observes the figure of a man who, though he is something of a spiritually awakened individual, yet is susceptible of being strongly irritated and would, on the spur of the moment, outbid others at an auction in securing a costly rock—a man, in fine, who is contented with Heaven's decree, yet who lives so naturally like a human being

Among the people of this country who, instead of living with determined intensity and critical shrewdness, have a marked tendency to take things philosophically and exist in the discipline of their sentiments, this sort of idea has been appreciated to a particularly great extent since ancient times. There is, therefore, nothing unusual or novel about it. But the flavor produced here by adding some colorful human touches is, after all, not without a charming sort of effect. Though the work possesses a variety of features as indicated above, yet when reduced to essentials in this manner it resolves itself into this: that its emphasis is laid on the charm of this flavor and this effect. The prose is a bit amateurish and contains a great many solecisms, but it somehow seems to strengthen the intricate flavor of the work and rather

(Continued on Page 5)